The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899. NO. 37.

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
. Huntingdon, Pa.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries, Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready
WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with } BARGAINS.
I will end with

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—December has been doing considerable blowing already.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—W. E. Johnston, of Atkinson's Mills, was a visitor in town to day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield enjoyed Thanksgiving with friends at Tyrone.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss May Myton, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gillam over Sunday.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The first snow squalls of the season came on Monday and that night the ground was covered with the beautiful.

—Albert H. Stever, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours Monday calling upon some of his numerous Mapleton friends.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss Mary Crowley, of Mt. Union, and Miss Blanche Ryder, of Franklin county, were Sunday visitors at the home of W. D. Grainey.

—W. D. Melcher, of Huntingdon, and lady friend, of Rockhill, have returned home from a few days' visit with friends in eastern Pennsylvania.

—The members of the Mapleton rifle team who went to Licking creek last week returned home Friday evening but failed to bring any evidences of the chase.

—Ensign Arpe, of the detachment of the Salvation Army now stationed at Huntingdon, was in town on Monday arranging for an attack on the strongholds of sin in this community.

—Webster Price and wife, of Clay township, Edward Price and wife and John Flasher and wife, of Cromwell township, were guests of N. L. Wagner's family this week.

—A daughter of Ross Quarry, of Hare's valley, had the bone in one of her arms fractured one day last week by falling over a stone while playing on the school ground at Lincoln school.

—Clark M. Smith, of Cornpropst's Mills, one of the most companionable gentlemen in Huntingdon county, was in town yesterday. He is buying fresh cows. Mr. Smith is a reliable dealer.

—Mrs. Charles H. Clark returned from the Jefferson hospital at Philadelphia yesterday morning and is in a fair way to complete recovery from the effects of the operation which she underwent.

—A daughter of Grant Bumgardner, who makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. John Shoop, in Hare's valley, was severely scalded on the limbs, Tuesday of last week by boiling water splashing on her. Her condition is much improved.

—W. A. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Parker, of Kipple, are spending the present week with parents and friends in this place. Will and Art are making an earnest effort to reduce the number of cotton tails in the neighborhood and are succeeding to some extent.

—Jesse L. Hartman, prothonotary of Blair county, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton, being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gillam. Other friends entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Gillam were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wingate, and Miss Samantha Miller, of Huntingdon, and Miss Mollie Bell, of Atlantic City.

—I will begin the sale of oysters at my room on Main street on Saturday, the 9th of December, and will endeavor to furnish the trade with the best quality oysters at lowest possible prices. The patronage of the people is solicited.

MRS. J. L. HETRICK.

—It appears that James G. Spangler, of Altoona, formerly of Mapleton, is having troubles of his own in the Mountain City. Last Friday evening he was held in $300 bail before Alderman McCleary for his appearance at court to answer a charge preferred by Mrs. Hannah Myers for practicing law without being admitted to the bar.

—My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometime ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited. —THOMAS C. BOWER, Glencoe, O. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A Sabbath school convention under direction of the committee of the presbytery of Huntingdon will be held in the Presbyterian church of Mount Union on Friday of this week. An interesting program has been prepared. There will be three sessions, the first commencing at 9.30 in the morning, the second at 2.00 in the afternoon and the third at 7.15 in the evening. All will be cordially welcomed to the sessions of the convention.

—As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Miss Mollie Bell, of Atlantic City, a very pleasant lady whose annual visits to Mapleton are always looked forward to with pleasure by her many friends, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday evening for a week's stay. On Thursday evening a social tea and taffy party was given at the home of John G. Gillam in her honor by some of our most estimable ladies. A delightful time was spent. It was intended that no gentlemen be present but one unexpectedly arrived and enjoyed the festivities.

—The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following information of H. H. Pressler, recently of Mill Creek: "Harris Pressler, who served in company A, Fifth regiment, during the Spanish-American war, and who on being mustered out was enlisted by Dr. A. S. Stayer for the regular army hospital corps and sent to Cuba and later transferred to the signal corps and sent to Manila, is dead. His death was caused by typhoid fever. He was taken sick with the disease while in the field, and was sent to the army hospital in Manila." Advices this morning deny this and state that he is convalescing.

—R. N. McCarl, who for the past nine years has been drying sand by contract for the Mapleton Sand Company, has been obliged to give up the business on account of ill health. He intends embarking in the medicine business and has secured the right to manufacture three staple remedies the efficacy of which have been demonstrated. Under other names they have been household remedies for more than half a century. He will shortly place these on the market and we hope they may meet with a wide sale. Mr. McCarl's name and reputation are a guarantee of fair dealing.

—Last Thursday the employees at the Juniata sand works received their pay. Wesley Crone, of this place, placed two ten dollar bills in one of his pockets but when he reached home could not find them. He started with a lantern in search of the money but found no trace of it. Friday he continued the search but without avail. His fellow employees concluded to make up the sum to him but when he returned to work Saturday morning his money was handed to him by W. H. Brought who found it near the Bridgeport houses. It is fortunate for Mr. Crone that his money was found by an honest man.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

ADJUTANT KEMP.

Because of the increased interest manifested in the revival meetings in progress at Huntingdon, the Quaker City Band will continue for the rest of the week in the First Baptist church. Arrangements have been made with Rev. Shaw to begin the revival services here Sunday night when the pastor will preach. The band will arrive Monday afternoon and hold their first service at night. The members of the band under the direction of Adjutant Kemp come to us highly recommended and it is hoped that much good will be accomplished.

Jerome B. Roth Killed.

Last Friday morning about 5.45 o'clock Jerome B. Roth, of Duncannon, an extra brakeman on the Harrisburg side, stepped from his train at the stone arch bridge above town and fell into the river at the second arch. Evidently the man did not know that his train was on the bridge. At the point where he fell the water is deep, except where it passes over the paving. He lay with his face turned upwards and about an inch of water covered his mouth. His crew did not miss him but the engineer of Atlantic Express, No. 20, in passing the place saw the man and reported to foreman J. K. Gillam. Mr. Gillam asked for assistance from the ballast train crew in raising the body. The ballast train having arrived, by the aid of ropes the body was raised and borne to the bank. No marks except a gash on the back of the head could be found. In falling he must have been stunned and then drowned. He was a large, well built, fine looking man, apparently about thirty years of age. The body was taken to Huntingdon, prepared for burial and then forwarded to his home.

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at Lincoln school house, Union township, on Saturday, December 16th, 1899, at 9 o'clock A. M. A general invitation is exiended to teachers and all interested in the cause of education to meet with the teachers of the district and take part in the discussions of the day. Come and express your sentiments and encourage us by your presence.

The exercises will be interspersed with music and recitations by pupils of the school. The program follows:

Address of Welcome.....J. C. Dell.
Response.....G. W. Wright.
Topic.....Geography
S. L. Glasgow, Monroe Querry.
Topic.....How to Acquire Success
Emory Bagshaw, Harper Wright.
Topic, Moral and Mental Traing of the Child
Miss Milda Chilcote, J. G. Hicks, Mrs. Lou Dell.
Paper.....Miss Bertha Coder.
Grammar,.....Its Use and Abuse
J. L. Hetrick, Harper Swope, I. N. Swope.
How Can We As Directors and Citizens Make Our Schools Better?
Directors and Citizens.

—Services in the Presbyterian church were discontinued after Monday evening. It has been announced that the communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the church on Sabbath morning, December 17th. Preparatory services will be held on the Saturday evening previous (16th inst.), commencing at 7 o'clock.

DECEMBER COURT.

The constables were sworn to their returns. Fred N. Myers, of Shirleysburg, was appointed constable for the grand jury and Samuel O'Niel, of Carbon township, and A. B. Kennedy, of Smithfield township, for the petit juries.

D. E. McClain, of Saltillo, was made foreman of the grand jury.

Return of sale of real estate of W. L. Adams, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Return of rule on heirs of Jacob W. Stone, late of Penn township, deceased. Purpart No. 3 decreed to Jennie R. Stone, and H. H. Davis appointed trustee to sell the remaining purparts of decedent's real estate.

Return of sale of real estate of William M. Reed, late of Jackson township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate of Ellen Lynn, late of Cromwell township, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

Report of W. B. Simpson, auditor to distribute balance in hands of Dr. W. T. Browning, administrator of Joseph Demco, late of Cromwell township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

In re estate of John H. Grove, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, appointment of W. B. Simpson as auditor, continued.

In re libel in divorce, Benjamin F. Clark vs. Almira Clark, subpoena awarded.

In re H. J. McAteer et ux. vs. John D. Dorris et al., trustees, bill sealed for defendants.

Review of road in Hopewell township, continued.

In re The Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company vs. W. T. Browning et al., rule on plaintiff to give security made absolute.

C. C. Brewster, appointed auditor to settle accounts of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder.

Account of S. W. Donelson, committee of Margaret Donelson, of Lincoln township, confirmed nisi.

In re Sheriff's interpleader, John R. Flenner vs. W. B. Spriggs, bond of John P. Smith approved.

Appointment of R. W. Williamson master in libel in divorce in case of H. W. Abbott vs. Minerva Abbott, continued.

In re C. H. Boyer's use vs. H. G. Miller et al., rule granted to show cause why judgment should not be opened, etc.

In re libel in divorce, Annie L. Irey vs. Frank B. Irey, alias subpoena awarded.

Inquest on body of Cesari Curcci, who was murdered at Barree October 22, 1899, approved.

In re Thos. Cisney vs. The Penna. Sewer Pipe Co., the court stenographer ordered to transcribe testimony, etc.

In re libel in divorce, Mary M. Green vs. Milton O. Green, subpoena awarded.

In re libel in divorce, Annie E. Snyder vs. David N. Snyder, subpoena awarded.

In re Lydia M. Imus vs. James A. Bailey, bill in equity, W. M. Henderson appointed referee.

In re Wm. Grimison vs. H. Crownover, writ of Fi. Fa. stayed and rule awarded to show cause judgment should not be opened, etc.

In re libel in divorce, Venie Giles vs. Frank B. Giles, R. A. Orbison appointed commissioner.

In re W. S. Taylor, agent, vs. R. W. Jacobs, plea amended.

In re report of reviewers appointed to view and vacate part of road in Miller township, and to lay out new road, confirmed nisi.

In re libel in divorce, Minnie L. Latta vs. William C. Latta, subpoena awarded.

In re Margaret Rudy vs. B. R. Myton and Thomas Shipton, defendant's plea amended.

Order of court filed for filling the jury wheel for the year 1900.

Report of J. F. Schock, auditor to decide exceptions to fifth account of G. B. Armitage, executor of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as filed by the executrix of said G. B. Armitage (now deceased), and to make distribution, confirmed nisi.

Report of J. F. Schock, auditor to decide exceptions and make distribution of balance on account of J. R. Simpson, administrator c. t. a. of John Armitage, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Mrs. Mary McKinstry appointed guardian of Margaret McGowan, minor child of Washington McGowan, late of Cromwell township, deceased.

In re estate of A. K. Greene, late of Saltillo, deceased, inquest confirmed and rule on heirs awarded to accept or refuse real estate at valuation.

Return of sale of real estate of Catharine Schmittle, late of Tell township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Inquest on real estate of Samuel Kissinger, late of Penn township, deceased, confirmed nisi; rule on heirs awarded.

John D. Dorris appointed auditor to decide exceptions, etc., to account of John P. McPherran, administrator of P. W. McPherran, late of Spruce Creek, deceased.

Harris Richardson appointed guardian of Elizabeth and Thomas J. Collins, minors of John Collins, late of Lincoln township, deceased.

Sale of real estate of Jacob B. Harker, late of Lincoln towhship, deceased, continued to next term.

Sale of real estate of Levi Piper, late of Dublin township, deceased, continued to next term.

J. D. Finley appointed guardian for Minnie M. Miller, of Dublin township.

Return of sale of real estate of Robert Wilson, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, confirmed nisi,

Inquest awarded to make partition of the real estate of Casper Shoop, late of Tell township, deceased.

In re citation to B. F. Clark, administrator of Horatio G. Clark, late of Tod township, deceased, to file an account, answer filed.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Night Lights for Birds' Nests.

Many birds suspend their nests from the branches of trees, one of the most curious nests of that kind being that of the Baya bird, of India. It is hung from the branch, with its opening at the bottom, and hangs like an inverted bottle, secure from the approach of tree snakes and other reptiles. The most curious thing about the Baya bird is that it is said to light up its nest by sticking fireflies on its sides with clay or soft mud. There seems to be little doubt of the fact.

Dr. Buchanan says: "At night each habitation is lighted up by a firefly stuck in the top with a piece of clay. The nest consists of two rooms; sometimes there are three or four fireflies, and their blaze in the little cells dazzles the eyes of the bats, which often destroy the young of these birds.—Our Dumb Animals.

The town of Moorehead, Kan., has a co-operative hotel, laundry, hall, creamery and canning factory and a co-operative dining-hall, with several co-operative farms near by.

An attempt on a large scale is soon to be made to stock the abandoned farms of Maine with cattle from the west.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

CARTER'S INK
Ever use it? You should.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

A Notable Silver Anniversary.

With the close of the present year Mr. David C. Cook, of Chicago, will celebrate his first quarter-centennial as editor and publisher of Sunday-school literature. Starting twenty-five years ago, without reputation or assurance of support, he has become one of the most widely and favorably known publishers in this line. Beginning in 1875 with two small publications, his periodicals have grown in number and favor until there are few schools in this country that do not find it to their interest to use some of his pure and helpful publications, while many in distant lands pay tribute to their merits. The past quarter of a century has witnessed many changes among Sunday-school publishers, and much less time than this has sufficed for some to outlive their usefulness. On the contrary, Mr. Cook is preparing to celebrate the beginning of another quarter-century with additional improvements and new publications. Among these may be mentioned THE NEW CENTURY SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER'S MONTHLY, a large and thoroughly up-to-date magazine for superintendents and teachers, the first issue of which will appear in December. Among the most remarkable of his publications is the YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, which has attained a circulation of nearly a quarter of a million, being a successful attempt to furnish a high grade of religious story reading for boys and girls. To avoid the "goody-goody" story of the Sunday-school, such as we remember in our childhood days, and furnish something natural, interesting and ennobling, has been its aim, and we are not at all surprised at its popularity.

The restraining influence of the Christian home and the Sunday-school on our growing community of young people, some of us may not appreciate as we should—perhaps because these sometimes fail to restrain. This paper should be a most welcome accessory in this work, and one which all should appreciate. Boys and girls will read, and the story book and paper are their first choice. There seems a plentiful supply of religious papers for older people, but this is the first successful attempt to furnish a non-sectarian religious story paper for young people.

The paper is profusely illustrated, beautifully printed, and contains as much or more reading matter than the most expensive of secular young people's story papers. The price, seventy-five cents per year, should bring it within the reach of every home. Mr. Cook is now making a special effort to give the paper a wider circulation, and all who send seventy-five cents for a year's subscription before Jan. 1st will receive a beautiful premium picture entitled "The Soul's Awakening." It is exactly the same size (13 by 18 inches) and style as those on sale at art stores for $1. Orders should be addressed to David C. Cook Publishing Co., 36 Washington St., Chicago.

Probably no man living has done so much to improve and cheapen Sunday-school literature as has Mr. David C. Cook. Through his aid thousands of schools have been encouraged, improved and made self-sustaining. Mr. Cook is yet a comparatively young man, and it does not appear at all improbable that his field of usefulness may extend over yet another quarter-century.

Covent Garden, London, has been in the possession of the Bedford family 300 years.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

California produces about one-third of the almonds consumed in the United States.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are over seventy miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Music boxes for bicycles are manufactured by a firm in Hamburg, Germany.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

In Manitoba there are 2,500,000 acres under crops, of which 1,600,000 is wheat.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

About 5,000 new teachers are engaged annually in Pennsylvania to fill the vacancies caused by death, marriage, change of occupation, and so forth.

British Columbia contains the largest compact timber area in the world. It includes Douglas pine, cedar, spruce and Alaska pine, worth many millions of dollars.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL

The first five persons procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of **"Red Cross" Starch,** one large 10c package of **"Hubinger's Best" Starch,** two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book,** will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. **"Red Cross" Laundry Starch** is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superseded everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by **J. C. Hubinger, Keokuk, Iowa,** an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocers for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

MORE WARSHIPS ASKED

Secretary Long Urges the Construction of Eighteen Vessels.

COST OF ARMOR DISCUSSED.

The Removal of Price Restriction Desired—Reward For North Atlantic Squadron Officers Urged—Union of Bureaus Proposed—The Programme of Increase For 1900—The Cost of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is a document of unusual interest, dealing not only with the work of the navy in the last year and important recommendations for the future, but also discussing the more important questions relating to the navy including the authorization of eighteen new warships, the imperative need of special legislation in the early days of Congress for armor of the best quality that can be obtained, and the proposition that the thanks of Congress be given to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Squadron and to the officers and men under his command for the part they took in the naval operations at Santiago.

These larger items of the report receive extended attention at the hands of Secretary Long. On the subject of increasing the navy, he asks for three armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons trial displacement, of a maximum draught not to exceed twenty-six feet, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class; twelve gunboats of about 900 tons trial displacement, and three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class. He also asks that, if satisfactory bids cannot be obtained for the new ships, authority be given to build them at the United States navy yards.

Concerning armor for warships, the Secretary shows that 7358 tons of armor are needed for the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, about 9000 tons for the new battleships not yet begun, and about 5100 tons for the armored cruisers already authorized, a total of 21,458 tons. He says that $400 a ton probably will buy armor made by the ordinary process of facehardening, which, though good, is not the best, and the department does not, therefore, consider it suitable for vessels of the Maine class.

His recommendation is as follows:

"It is urgently recommended that in the early days of its next session Congress enact such special legislation, by joint resolution or otherwise, as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for 7358 tons of armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton, and the restriction preventing the armored vessels therein authorized from being contracted for until the armor is contracted for be removed.

"Whatever may be the future action of Congress regarding the establishment of a Government armor factory, it can hardly affect the supply of armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, as it will, under any circumstances, be impracticable to obtain it from such a source in reasonable time to complete the vessels above referred to."

Secretary Long refers to the return of Admiral Dewey and his enthusiastic welcome from the whole country. After speaking of the New York reception and the sword presentation in Washington, the Secretary sums up by saying it was the Nation's tribute.

The report shows that the percentage of Americans in the navy is rapidly increasing. Eighty-eight per cent. of the petty officers are citizens of the United States and sixty-five per cent. of the remainder have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Seventy-five per cent. of the enlisted men are citizens and forty-eight per cent. of the remainder have declared their intentions of becoming citizens. In the case of the apprentices over ninety-one per cent. are native born.

Among the many other topics treated is that for fostering the Naval Reserve, the consolidation of the naval bureaus of Construction, Engineering and Equipment in the interest of more harmonious action; the construction of barracks for enlisted men and a review of the various bureau recommendations; the desirability of changing the material of the League Island and the Mare Island dry docks from timber to stone and concrete.

The totals of appropriations, expenditures and balances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were: Appropriations, exclusive of public works, $80,576,426; amount expended, $39,045,113; balances, $41,531,913. The estimates for 1900 aggregated $49,011,338 and the appropriations $49,205.069. The estimates for 1901 aggregate $74,230,309, or $25,025,239 over the appropriations for the present fiscal year. This increase is in three items of public improvements, the construction and repair of vessels, and increase of the navy—construction and machinery.

Abuse of Mails Causes Deficit.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The chief feature of the annual report of Postmaster-General Smith is a plan for Congress to stop the abuse of second-class mail privileges, which, he says, results in an annual waste of upward of $20,000,000. The financial exhibit for the fiscal year shows total expenditures of $101,632,161 and total receipts of $95,021,384, the deficiency being $2,422,747 less than last year.

WEST POINT VICTORIOUS.

Twenty-Five Thousand Spectators See the Navy Beaten by the Army.

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—As a fitting climax to a football season bristling with surprising upsets, the West Point Military Academy eleven conquered the Naval Cadets from Annapolis on Franklin Field by a score of 17 to 5. The victory was witnessed by 25,000 persons, in which were many Government officials together with Army and Navy dignitaries.

Annapolis has been figured as a winner on form and the navy was out in force with blue and gold banners and brass buttons galore. The "middies" had made such an excellent record against various strong university teams that they came upon the field primed to score a complete success. But the army boys had a little surprise to spring on the multitude and they did it to the queen's taste.

The game marked the renewal of the athletic contests between the two Government academies after a lapse of several years

$100,000,000 MORE MONEY.

Controller Dawes Plans to Increase National Bank Circulation.

Large Increase in Individual Deposits in the Banks of the Country During the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, says in his annual report:

"The number of banks in operation on September 7, 1899, was 3595, with a paid-in capital of $605,772,970. The individual deposits on that date amounted to $2,450,-825,595.31, and the aggregate resources to 74,650,355,133.44.

"A comparison of the September 7 returns with those made on September 20, 1898, indicates an increase during the year in individual deposits of $419,271,055.02; in loans and discounts of $340,789,623.20; in amounts due from other banks and bankers, $160,391,896.68; in specie, $44,697,225,-44, and in aggregate resources, $646,844,-088.57.

"On September 7 the net deposit liabilities of the national banks of the country aggregated $3,031,463,016.68, on which a reserve of $890,568,825.90, or 29.38 per cent., was held."

In connection with the need of a larger national bank note circulation the Controller says:

"The Controller would recommend legislation authorizing the issuance of national bank note circulation to the par of the deposited United States bonds, and that the additional ten per cent. circulation thus allowed the banks be subjected to a tax at the rate of two or three per cent. per annum for the time used, which will tend to prevent its unrestricted use under normal conditions, and to save it for use at those periods of the year when crops are to be moved, and in those periods of panic when it is most valuable both to the banks and the business public as a means of assisting the general liquidation of credits.

"With the object of securing an increase in the present bank-note circulation he would recommend the reduction or abolishment of the present tax of one per cent. per year on the circulation to ninety per cent. of the deposited bonds—the amount of the reduction in the tax on currency to be collected from the necessary per cent. of tax on the capital and surplus of national banks if requisite to the public revenues.

"To allow the banks to issue up to the par of the bonds, unsubjected to additional tax on the ten per cent. extra circulation, will result in their immediately taking out their additional circulation for the purpose of profit. Exactly the same rate of profit could be realized by the banks upon circulation to ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited, taxed at four-ninths of one per cent. per annum, as they could realize upon circulation to the par of the bonds at the present tax of one per cent."

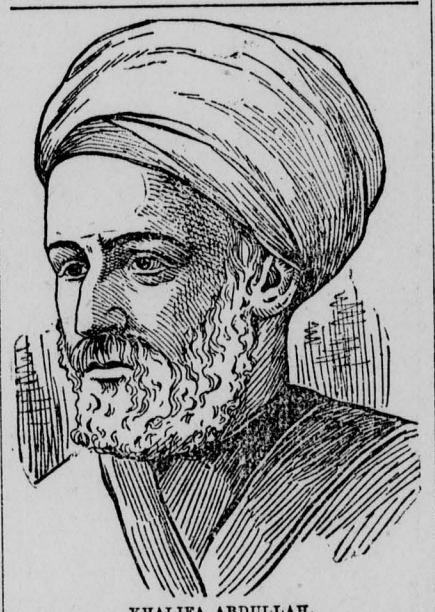
The controller believes that from the passage of laws altering as suggested the rate and method of taxation of national bank notes an increase of at least $100,000,-000 may be reasonably expected.

KHALIFA KILLED IN BATTLE.

Army of Abdullah Routed by the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Sirdar telegraphs to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for, War the following from Khartoum:

"Colonel Wingate's column overtook the Khalifa and a sharp fight ensued in which the Khalifa was killed. All the principal Emirs were either killed or taken prisoners



KHALIFA ABDULLAH.

except Osman Digna, who escaped. Thousands surrendered including a large number of women and children. The action was of the most decisive character. Our casualties were three killed and twelve wounded."

Colonel Wingate in his dispatch to the Sirdar telling of the fight says: "My force marched in the moonlight from Gedid and found the Khalifa at Omdebrikat. The dervishes attacked at 5.15 o'clock in the morning. The Egyptians swept through the Dervish position for two miles. Osman Digna left directly the firing began. The troops marched sixty miles and fought two decisive battles in sixty-one hours.

"The Soudan may now be declared open."

BRITISH MUST BE PROTECTED.

Transvaal Notified That This Country Must Be Allowed to Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon Pres. Kruger that in the view of this Government the usages of all civilized nations sanction the ministration of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity.

This is practically an announcement of the existence of our Government upon the execution of the trust it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African Republics.

Burglars Rob a Canadian Bank.

The branch at Montmagny, Quebec, of La Banque Nationale was robbed of all its funds, some $15,000. The safe was inside a brick vault, which was blown open.

FACED DEATH FOR DAYS.

Terrible Voyage of the Thirty-first Volunteers to Manila.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 400 SOLDIERS

The Transport Manauense Sprang a Leak in Mid-Ocean—Pumps Gave Out and Engines Collapsed—For Twelve Days the Soldiers Bailed Her With Buckets—In Total Darkness at Night.

MANILA (By Cable).—The transport Manauense, with Lieutenant-Colonel Webb Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry on board, has arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for eleven days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

The Manauense is thirty-three days from San Francisco. When she anchored in the bay here there were several feet of water in her hold, and four hundred grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since November 17, night and day.

First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest, and, according to Colonel Hayes's official report, the chief engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to replace him. The Colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

The Manauense is a chartered ship, flying the British flag. She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Peking, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu, without accident.

After starting, it developed that she was undermanned, and soldiers had to be detailed to act as firemen, coal passers and waiters, and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu, the crew concluded that the ship was not safe, and the majority agreed to desert. Though they were closely watched, many of the crew succeeded in getting away, and the Manauense left Honolulu with less than half her crew.

The captain of the transport, on November 17, told Colonel Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, forty-six buckets were found, others were improvised, and the soldiers not employed in working the ship were organized into five shifts, and, stripped and forming lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets, which were sent up to the deck by a windlass. The bailing continued until the ship anchored here.

The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed and the electric lighting plant and evaporating, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps, and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manauense was in utter darkness at night.

She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but on November 22 she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The water rose rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. The firemen could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of other men, through water waist deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board, with lifeboat accommodations for 213. The heat was intense until the typhoon passed.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manauense failed frequently, and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were being repaired. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours.

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators, and were thrown overboard. After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hardtack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold, with water sometimes up to their shoulders and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead in bailing and encouraged the men.

The regiment will proceed to Zamboanga on the Peking to garrison several ports on the island of Mindanao.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR COL. BELL.

The President Orders Its Presentation For Distinguished Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President has directed that a Congressional medal of honor be presented to Colonel J. Franklin Bell, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action September 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, P. I.

In this case Colonel Bell, seeing that a number of insurgents were about to escape from his scouts, who were pursuing them, rode rapidly forward alone, intercepted them, and, though at least 100 yards in advance of his own men, scattered the insurgents, captured a Captain and two privates, and finally brought about the surrender of the entire party, all in the face of a fire from a concealed enemy.

Colonel Bell is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1874, graduating in 1878.

Colonel Bell Defeats Filipinos.

MANILA (By Cable).—Colonel Bell has defeated and scattered the brigades of General Alejandrino and General San Miguel.

The engagement took place on the summit of a mountain, the insurgents being so confident of the impregnability of their position that they had their families with them.

The Americans captured all the enemy's munitions and artillery.

Emperor William Leaves England.

The German Emperor and Empress reembarked on their yacht at Port Victoria, and sailed from England for Holland.

Like Finding Money.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free

General Fisk's Boomerang.

Major Ford H. Rogers tells an amusing anecdote of the late General Clinton B. Fisk. The General was addressing a Sunday-school convention. One of the speakers had reminded the children that it was Washington's birthday.

"Children," said General Fisk, "you all know that Washington was a General. Perhaps you know that I am also a General. Now can any one tell what was the difference between General Washington and myself?"

"I know, sir," piped a small boy in the back part of the room.

"Well, what was the difference?" said General Fisk, smiling at the lad's eagerness.

"George Washington couldn't tell a lie, sir," cried the boy in exultant tones. Shouts of laughter followed, in which the General joined heartily. —Detroit News.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Rabbits cannot gnaw through wire cloth placed about fruit trees.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

There is a town without a name on Lake Huron.

The Whole Truth!

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The 25 cent size is just right for an ordinary, everyday cold. The 50 cent size is better for the cough of bronchitis, croup, grip, and hoarseness. The dollar size is the best for chronic coughs, as in consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them, to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Root Favors Radical Reforms in His First Report.

ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Suggestions For the Government of Our New Possessions—Secretary Root Urges a Pacific Cable, Reorganization of the Army and a War College—Plan For Cuban Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of War Root's first annual report contains recommendations for the future government of Porto Rico and Cuba, and outlines an important plan for the reorganization of the army.

After reviewing the operations of the army in the Philippines and the restoration of order in Cuba and Porto Rico, he remarks that the death rate of the soldiers in Luzon is 17.20, or less than in New York or Washington. Soldiers killed in battle or dying of wounds number 477 for the ten months.

Coming down to the future of the new possessions, the Secretary notes that under the treaty with Spain Congress alone can determine their political status, which deprives them of the right to be treated as States.

Taking up Porto Rico, he emphasizes the ignorance of its people of any modern system of government, and of the fundamental and essential lesson of obedience to the decision of the majority. There should be a form of local insular government subject to congressional limitation; a governor appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the chief officials appointed in like manner, and a legislative council, composed of the chief officers of the State and a minority selected by the President from the citizens of the island.

It is said that by the termination of the year allowed by treaty for the Spanish population to elect whether to become Cubans or remain Spaniards, it will be for the first time possible to determine who are Cuban citizens, entitled to take part in the government. By that date—April 11 next—the census will have been completed, and we shall be ready to provide for municipal elections, placing local government in the hands of the citizens, and these local governments will form a representative convention to frame a constitution and provide for a general government of the island, to which the United States will surrender the reins of government.

A strong recommendation is made for the laying of a Pacific Cable as a matter of great military and political importance. The cost of such a cable is placed at not exceeding $8,500,000, running by way of Hawaii, Wake Island and Guam, from San Francisco to Manila.

Starting with the premise that the real object of having an army is to provide for war, and that the regular army would never be by itself the whole machine with which war will be fought, the Secretary proceeds to outline a scheme of reform.

He lays down the necessity of systematic study by responsible officers of plans of action under all contingencies of possible conflict, and points out the lamentable disadvantage we are at in this respect as shown by our past experience, more especially with regard to the mobilization and encampment and training of volunteer troops.

Next there should be ample preparation of material of war, keeping pace with the progress of military science and avoiding the state of unpreparedness in which we were found at the outbreak of the last war.

It is recommended that an army war college be established, including the Major-General commanding, and composed of the heads of staff departments and a number of the ablest high ranking officers, and to this college should be intrusted the execution of the plans laid out.

PENSION-ROLL DECREASE.

Secretary Hitchcock's Report Indicates a Slight Falling Off.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In his annual report E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, says that there were 919,515 pensioners at the end of the year, a decrease of 2195. The number of claims adjudicated during the year was 196,973, and there was a decrease of 157,820 pending claims.

The amount appropriated for pensions was $140,000,000; this, with the repayments, aggregated $140,006,514.56, which was available for the payment of pensions for 1899.

JOHN INSLEY BLAIR DEAD.

Leaves a Name For Philanthropy and Many Millions.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J. (Special).—John Insley Blair died at his home here at the age of ninety-seven years. The end came in the town which bears his name and in the house in which he lived nearly all his life.

JOHN INSLEY BLAIR.

He was one of the richest men in the world, and he made all of his vast fortune, estimated at nearly $70,000,000, himself.

He was one of the most interesting figures in contemporaneous history, and he was known to financiers and railroad men for nearly three-quarters of a century as a man who built and aided in operating more lines and miles of railroads in this country than any other one man ever built or controlled

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, President of the Naval Inspection Board, has informed the Navy Department that the corrected official speed of the battleship Kentucky on her trial trip was 16.897 knots an hour. This is regarded as an excellent showing.

The son of Captain Gridley, who commanded the Olympia at Manila, will be appointed a lieutenant of Marines. The President and Admiral Dewey will pay his expenses while studying for examination.

The War Department received an official report on the condition of the transport Manauense, showing that the vessel was in good condition and well provisioned when she sailed from San Francisco.

Contracts for six 3500 ton cruisers have been awarded by the Navy Department.

The British Ambassador has informed the Secretary of State that a state of war has actually existed since the 11th of October between England and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State.

A bill to increase the pay of letter carriers will be introduced in the House early in the session. The letter carriers want $1200 per annum.

The War Department is experimenting with wireless telegraphy for the signal service. The army is not dependent on Marconi for instruments, having developed a system of its own.

The President and members of the Cabinet have cancelled all their social engagements for the present, and will observe a period of mourning for the death of Vice-President Hobart.

It was announced that the Lamoine Point site has been selected by Rear-Admiral Bradford for the Frenchman's Bay coaling station, authorized by the Government. The property embraces thirty acres of land, having a water front of 150 rods. It is six miles from Bar Harbor by water, and admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

Our Adopted Islands.

American sailors and marines captured the port of Vigan, P. I., and will hold it until relieved by troops.

Not a case of small-pox or yellow fever exists in the Island of Porto Rico.

The plague of locusts, which threatened the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for some time, seems to have passed.

An American relief committee has just distributed machetes and hoes to 400 families in Havana Province, Cuba.

T. F. Lansing has been appointed Minister of Finance of Hawaii, to succeed S. M. Damon, whose resignation was sent from Rome, Italy.

Minister of Finance Desvernine has been ordered to furnish Governor-General Brooke, of Cuba, with accurate statistics in regard to mortgages and incumbrances on the island and the money allowed for expenses.

Aguinaldo's three-year-old son was captured by American troops, with Buencamino, who was known as "the brains of the insurrection."

Civil Governor Nunez, of Havana, has issued an official notice to all newspapers, reminding the publishers that, under the law, the editors of journals counselling disturbances are liable to be prosecuted. Governor Nunez declares that he will see to it that the law is enforced.

Domestic.

A new Industrial Home for Negro Waifs was opened at Columbia, S. C., with twenty-five children and four teachers, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Carroll, a colored chaplain.

The bodies of the Maine dead that were buried at Key West, Fla., will be allowed to remain there.

H. J. Jones, Mrs. Jones and Henry Clark were killed and Georgia Milliken was injured mortally while driving in a carriage across a railroad track in Houston, Texas. The two first named had just been married and were on their way to take a train for Mineola on their wedding tour.

Arnold Tuchschmidt, cashier of the United States Internal Revenue office, at St. Louis, Mo., was arrested on a charge of embezzling $7000 in Government bonds.

The dead body of John Cremeans, with a bullet hole in the head, was found in bed in his home at Glenwood, Ohio. Cremeans was aged and wealthy. His young wife cannot be found.

The total coinage at the mint at Philadelphia during November was $3,046,070, which represents 19,415,240 separate coins.

Charles Coghlan, the actor and author died at Galveston, Tex., from acute gastritis. He had been ill for a month.

In a brick-lined grave at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., the body of Diana, wife of William Costello, the gypsy king, was buried.

A sixty-foot dead whale went ashore at Pleasure Beach, Princess Anne County, Va. The belief obtains on the beach that the whale came in collision with a steamer, was killed and drifted ashore. He will probably be "tried out" by the beachers to obtain oil.

Suit has been brought by the heirs of Mrs. Nancy E. Taylor, of Thornport, Ohio, against Dr. J. F. Baldwin for $10,000 damages, the allegation being that Baldwin caused the death of Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor died from blood poisoning.

Judge Charles Turner, referee in bankruptcy in the Federal Court for North Alabama, died suddenly at Birmingham from a paralytic stroke, which came on while he was engaged in playing golf. He had overexerted himself during the game.

Colonel George R. Davis, former Director General of the World's Fair, died at his home in Chicago after a short illness. Colonel Davis had been a sufferer from heart disease for years, and death was due primarily to this act.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Kentucky. There are 500 cases in one town.

The battleship Kentucky left Boston for the builders' yard at Newport News, Va., to receive her finishing touches.

Secret Service Agent Hazen has arrested Charles E. Scott and Frank Scott, brothers, at San Francisco, Cal., on charges of counterfeiting. They are said to be from the East.

Foreign.

The Colombian revolution is spreading.

European nations may levy a preferential tariff against the United States in Chinese ports unless the "open-door" policy is adopted in the Philippines.

Brazil will endeavor to make commercial treaties with European countries.

The Austrian Government has asked the Reichsrath for an extra credit of $3,000,000, $2,000,000 of which is destined for the army and $1,000,000 for the navy. The request is said to be due to Emperor William's representation that the naval power of the Triple Alliance is comparatively weak.

HOW STORIES GROW.

They say the lamb which Mary had,
Whose fleece was white as snow,
Was really just a clever "Ad."
For Ivory Soap, you know.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

A Rebellious Husband.

An Atchison man, to get even, has taken to selling his wife's old clothes. He says every time he puts off a summer suit to put on a winter suit his wife sells his clothes to a second-hand dealer, and he proposes to sell his wife's party dresses to get even.—Atchison Globe.

Happy The greatest remedy for JOHNSON'S **MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER** Grippe and Liver Diseases. KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c.

WANTED—Gentleman or lady to represent us in this vicinity, having wide acquaintance with property owners and people with means. If you can give good reference there is $3000 yearly income. No experience or money required. For information address, H. E. RIDE , 10 Wall St., N. Y.

$19,000 OFFERED by heirs of the late Anthony Pollok, Esq., for best maritime life-saving appliance. We can furnish you information. MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Washington, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—49.

Personally Conducted California Excursions

Via the Santa Fe Route.

Three times a week from Chicago and Kansas City.
Once a week from St. Louis.
In improved wide-vestibuled Pullman tourist sleeping cars.
Better than ever before, at lowest possible rates.
Experienced excursion conductors.
Also daily service between Chicago and California.
Correspondence solicited.

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ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER Prevents CONSUMPTION Cures COUGHS AND COLDS All Druggists, 25c.

ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED. CROSBY'S SWEDISH ASTHMA CURE does this. A trial package mailed free. COLLINS BROS. MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

$10 FOR $1 Fortunes in stocks; invest $5 to $100 and get $1000 for $100 sure; safe as a bank. Reed & Co., 131 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.		TAGS.
1 Match Box	25	23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25	24 Gun case, leather, no better made	500
3 Scissors, 4½ inches	25	25 Revolver, automatic, double action, 32 or 38 caliber	600
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25	26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50	27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25	28 Remington Rifle No. 4, 22 or 32 cal.	800
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50	29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60	30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best qual.	60	31 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70	32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blued steel	1500
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75	33 Rifle, Colt's, 16-shot, 22-caliber	1500
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-in blade	75	34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75	35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	80	36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
15 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	100	37 Remington, double-barrel, hammer Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	2000
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150	38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	2500
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150	39 Shot Gun, Remington, double barrel, hammerless	3000
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200	40 Regina Music Box, 15½ inch Disc	5000
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200		
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250		
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250		
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500		

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are *not good for presents*, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of

STAR PLUG TOBACCO

will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand. MAKE THE TEST!

Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MARKLESBURG.

Beautiful weather, good health, prosperity, and our people are happy.

Union Thanksgiving services were held in the Reformed church, Rev. H. H. Hartman preaching the sermon.

Marklesburg, thanks to the moral character of her citizens, is not represented at the county capital this week.

William Baker, of Todd, was visible on our streets on Monday. Mr. Baker informs your correspondent that his loss by the burning of his barn, feed, farm utensils, etc., is about $1300, partly covered by insurance.

Our Methodist brethren are pushing the work right along remodeling their church. Their pastor, Rev. Stansfield, is deserving of much credit for the tact, energy and push manifested in his management of the work.

Mrs. Galbrath, an aged and highly respected lady of Marklesburg, made sale of her household goods and departed for South Fork, Pa., on Friday. She will make her future home with her son, John, of the above named place.

Late visitors to our town were Mrs. John Norris, of Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. M. K. Piper, of Lilly, Pa.; Mrs. Isaiah Griffith and Mr. Watson Crum, of Ben's Creek, Pa., and Miss Wills, of Huntingdon. Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Griffith met at the home of their sister, Mrs. D. A. Griffith, and together the four sisters visited their mother, Mrs. John Benson, of Saxton, Pa.

A railroad up Trough Creek by the Old Forge and Paradise Furnace is one of the things talked of now. Parties largely interested in paper wood are looking up the timber lands along this route. When one calls to mind the immense tracts of timber, the coal fields of Rocky ridge and the products of the valleys of Trough Creek and Plank Cabin, the wonder is that a railroad connecting with the H. & B. T. at Marklesburg station has not long since been built.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

Mrs. Mollie Smith has been on the sick list for the past two weeks.

James Smith and Marion Hess have gone to Altoona to seek employment.

Frank Chilcote, one of our hustling track hands, has been called to Huntingdon as a jurymam.

Joshua McKim has moved his family to Mount Union where he has secured employment.

H. N. Jamison and wife left on Saturday last for a few days' visit among friends near Spruce Creek, Bellwood and Huntingdon.

Rev. Dillen has started a protracted meeting at Fairview church. But little interest has yet been manifested on the part of the sinner.

The hunters who came from Three Springs and Saltillo made things lively around Cole's on Thanksgiving day. The bunnies had to skip.

H. F. Hess, agent, is suffering with a severe cold. However, he was well enough to help eat the nice large turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

H. Chilcote, teacher at Cole's, taught on Thanksgiving day. The majority of his scholars preferred to observe the holiday, which, we think, was right.

U. B. pastor, Rev. W. R. Dillen, will hold a quarterly meeting at Fairview church on Saturday and Sunday next. The presiding elder will be present during the services.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon restored the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praise throughout the Universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store; every bottle guaranteed.

LATTA GROVE.

Jack Dell visited friends at Langdondale last week.

George Lynn and family are spending this week with friends in Mifflin county.

Bruce Smith, a brakeman on the Pittsburg division, is visiting his mother and friends.

Joseph H. Dell was plowing corn ground last week for next spring's planting.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stever spent a portion of the past week with friends in Huntingdon.

Isaac Dell brought to the postoffice the largest and best flavored pound apple we have seen this season.

Elmer, eldest son of J. M. Dell, of Langdondale, is visiting among friends in this valley and is having a good time hunting.

Frank Paine, of Harrisburg, is enjoying a week's hunt among the neighboring hills and mountains. While here he is the guest of James Monihen's family.

Our aged friend, Lewis Mierley, spent a day last week on Jack's mountain looking up his interests in the wild turkey. Notwithstanding his age he traveled about twenty miles but saw no signs of turkeys.

CASSVILLE.

Misses Nora and Gertie Roland spent Saturday with friends in Cassville.

Rev. Traver closed his series of meetings in this place on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Lewis Balzer, of Harrisburg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Heaton.

Mrs. Oscar Wilson and Mrs. Bruce Hyssong paid a visit to John Taylor's last week.

Epworth League service was in charge of Mrs. J. F. Glass. The meeting was most spiritual and the topic ably discussed.

The W. C. T. U. met Friday evening at Mrs. J. O. Heaton's. The ladies are preparing Bibles and scrap books for the railroad men.

The Cassville school will hold an entertainment Saturday evening in the school house. Music, dialogues and charades are down on the program. Everyone is cordially invited.

Adam Muckle, son of Henry Muckle, while out hunting swung on a grape vine which gave way, throwing him many feet down the mountain. In falling he broke his left arm and left leg. Dr. Hamilton set them and he seems to be resting easier.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts., guaranteed at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles F. Nepps and B. Jennie Rooney, both of Huntingdon.

George Snare, Penn township, and Jennie E. Heffner, Marklesburg.

Stewart Lang and Vina Fraker, both of Walker township.

Thomas G. Mansberger, Union township, and Florence R. Pheasant, Cass township.

J. R. Edwards, Tod township, and Kate Archey, Petersburg.

—"One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy I ever used for coughs and colds. It is unequalled for whooping cough. Children all like it," writes H. N. Williams, Gentryville, Ind. Never fails. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, pneumonia, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Deeds Entered for Record.

J. S. Etnier and wife to Susan Coy, property in Brady township. Consideration $85.

Barbara Low to Penna. R. R. Co., property in Spruce Creek township. Consideration $600.

Broad Top Improvement Co. to Adam J. Black, property in Broad Top City.

Sarah L. Wagner to John Shultzabarger, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $.00

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Missionary Vows.

Every Methodist has taken them. Every Methodist should keep them. Not the vow to preach or teach, to go to foreign lands or even to become a missionary in home fields, but to support the home church and the benevolent enterprises of the church, according to one's ability. Some do not fully realize the meaning of this promise and it should be made more clear to them. Every Epworth Leaguer should give regularly and in some fixed proportion of his income to these benevolent causes. We are pledged to support our missions at home and abroad. This obligation is becoming more clearly recognized, and it is encouraging to find our young people especially alert on the subject.

One of the best aids in awakening interest and deepening that already awake is to arrange monthly services in which the different fields where our church is working are treated. Sunday evening once a month can very profitably be spent in giving information by addresses and lectures and receiving collections.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Select the Best.

It is a pleasing perplexity which comes each year with the Christmas holidays, this selecting presents for the loved ones. What memories of the past and plannings for the future! What consultations and secrecy! What making and buying! We wish to give each one the best and most appropriate present possible.

So should it be with our gifts to Christ. Shall we give less thought to Him and His claims than to these lesser friends and their pleasure? Give Him your best—the best moments of the day in heart devotion, the best words and smiles and songs and deeds. Select with greatest care your daily gifts for Him, for He has given you heaven's best.

—Miss Annie E. Gunning, Tyre, Mich., says: "I suffered a long time from dyspepsia; lost flesh and became very weak. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure completely cured me." It digests what you eat and cures all forms of stomach trouble. It never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The Habit of Sin.

There should be present to us the thought that there is a possibility of our being hardened in sin. A sin repeated directly tends to the formation of a sinful habit. A duty neglected has the same effect, working directly to indifference to duty and therefore to a deadened spiritual sensibility.—United Presbyterian.

—It takes but a minute to overcome tickling in the throat and to stop a cough by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. This remedy quickly cures all forms of throat and lung troubles. Harmless and pleasant to take. It prevents consumption. A famous specific for grippe and its after effects. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Patience.

Let us be only patient, patient, and let God, our Father, teach His own lesson His own way. Let us try to learn it well and learn it quickly, but do not let us fancy that He will ring the second bell and send us to play before our lesson is learned.—Charles Kingsley.

—"I was nearly dead with dyspepsia, tried doctors, visited mineral springs, and grew worse. I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. That cured me." It digests what you eat, cures indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Mission Work at Home.

Within the last five years $197,000,000 has been given by wealthy people of the United States for schools, hospitals, libraries and picture galleries. All this is mission work at home.

—J. B. Clark, Peoria, Ill., says: "Surgeons wanted to operate on me for piles, but I cured them with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve." It is infallible for piles and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Any Conversions Lately?

If not, why not? Are all the sinners saved or moved out of town? Perhaps they have become so refined that they don't look like old fashioned sinners. Do not be deceived. Sin is deadly, however you may paint it over. Men are lost, now and here, and must be saved. Whoever does not love God supremely and his neighbor as himself is a lost sinner and needs your help to get saved. Realize his condition, pray over it till the Holy Spirit burns it into your soul and gives you an agony for his salvation. Then bring him to Jesus Christ.

—DeWitt's Little Early Risers purify the blood, clean the liver, invigorate the system. Famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, in Cass township, in the month of June, 1899, four sheep—two ewes and two lambs, the ewes being marked by having right ears slit and ends off both ears. Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

MILES QUARRY,
Dec. 6, 1899. Latta Grove, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,
JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

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Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at
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which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 6, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1.00
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12 25	4.35
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.W	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown	....	9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.33	11 00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona	7.40	1.00	3.45	3 10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00. Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham	5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg	5 45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton	6 21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown	6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc.	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7 55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon	8 20	10.54	2.44	6 08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg	8.50	11 25	3.10	6 45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg " " , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A M.	A.M
Balti	11 55	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45	2 30	
Wahg't'n	1 00	1.00	*4.0	7.15	10.55	4 05	
Phila	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 90	Robertsdale	11 39	6 ..	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5 53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—Mrs. R. Churchill, Berlin, Vt., says: "Our baby was covered with running sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her." A specific for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 10—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The indwelling presence.—Col. i, 21-29; Gal. ii, 20.

The topic refers to the indwelling of Christ in the believer's heart. This is a truth of Scripture that is not sufficiently recognized and emphasized. The atonement of Christ, by which we are reconciled to God, is constantly dwelt upon, and rightly so, but too many Christians ignore the second great and blessed truth that Christ dwells in us to keep us faithful to God and to assure us of our hope of eternal glory. Christ died to justify us. He lives within us to sanctify us, and sanctification is necessary to complete and perfect justification.

That the Bible teaches the doctrine of the indwelling of Christ and the Holy Spirit in the heart of believers cannot be denied. Paul declares that Christ dwells in the Colossians. He prays that Christ may dwell by faith in the hearts of the Ephesians and testifies that he himself no longer lived after he had been crucified with Christ, but that Christ lived in him. Such language can mean but one thing, and rightly understood and appreciated it is one of the most precious doctrines of the word of God. It teaches us that, in addition to His saving us by His death, Christ keeps us saved by His life in us.

There are two phases of the indwelling of Christ that are presented to us in the topical references—(1) Christ in us as our life and (2) Christ in us the hope of glory.

1. Christ in us as our life. Gal. ii, 20, "I am crucified with Christ, and it is no longer I that live (R. V.), but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me." Here is Paul's doctrine of the indwelling Christ as the life of the Christian. Paul has ceased to live. He has died with Christ, and as a result Christ lives in him and does through him that which he would have him do. This is the only real and true consecration of ourselves to Christ. This is the only way in which we can live the real Christ life after we have been saved. We must abdicate the thrones of our own lives and place Christ upon them as our King and give Him complete control of our lives. Thus, and thus only, can we live a blameless life before God and advance toward that perfection of life, our sanctification, which is the final goal of Christianity.

2. Christ in us the hope of glory. "Christ in us the hope of glory" (Col. i, 27). This, says Paul, is "the riches of the glory of the mystery among the gentiles." And what a mystery—Christ in the hearts and lives of gentiles, the hope of their glory! The glory referred to here is future, eternal glory. It is future, but it is certain. It can come only through Christ. Man has come short of the glory of God. Christ supplies the shortness and makes it possible for man to glorify God and as a result to enjoy Him forever, and this is the glory for which the Christian hopes, and which will be realized in Christ.

Bible Readings.—Ex. xxix, 45, 46; Ezek. xxxvi, 26, 27; Jer. xxxi, 33; John vi, 35; xiv, 23; xvi, 7; Rom. vi, 6-12; Gal. iv, 19, 20; Eph. iii, 14 19; Col. iii, 16; I Thess. v, 19; I Tim. iii, 16; I John ii, 1-6; iv, 12.

Universal Toleration.

Toleration is often regarded as a virtue. When there has been no liberty of opinion and action, it is a sign of progress if tolerance is accepted as a rule of action. But after a time men begin to object to the word "toleration." They say: "I will not tolerate or be tolerated. To tolerate another's opinions is to assume superiority to them." But on further reflection it appears that mutual toleration does not imply superiority on either side, but equality and liberty. But now, having come so far on the way, the idea of toleration is expanded to cover something more than opinions which are not our own. We bear with one another's infirmities and faults, and when we are tolerant enough we begin to bear one another's burdens. Universal toleration means mutual helpfulness and good will. There is danger that when we decline to tolerate the opinions of others because we will not assume an attitude of superiority we may go further and end in a supercilious indifference to the thoughts and conduct of others which is even worse than toleration.—Christian Register.

Responsibility.

God in His word addresses us as free to choose our course and control our action. It must be in order to responsibility. If any man fails of salvation it is his own fault. The needed grace is at hand. The infinite love calls and mercy waits. Whatever the influence of others, whatever the conditions in which we may be placed, the call of God is to us, and the answer to it is within our choice and free act. The responsibility of eternity is upon us.—United Presbyterian.

—Mr. J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., saved his child's life by One Minute Cough Cure. Doctors had given her up to die with croup. It's an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Relieves at once. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 10, "The Indwelling Presence." Text, Col. i, 21-29; Gal. ii, 20.

"I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me."

It is clear to the least observing that some folks are different from others and that the same persons are different at times. People change. Some who were vicious and impure become gentle and virtuous. Opinions and practices have been altered. The whole appearance is transformed. We can see the outward difference, and they often speak of the inward change in themselves.

In our own personal experience each one is conscious of inclinations to evil and also of impulses to good. At times an ugliness of spirit seems to take possession of one. The very gentleness and excellence of others arouse contrariness and dislike to them in us. We feel ourselves impelled by passions rather than led by reason. Argument only irritates. We know we are wrong, but take malicious delight in persisting in it. It makes us unloving, miserable and dissatisfied, and all the more because we know the fault to be our own and unnecessary and unreasonable. To some extent all have had such experience as this. With some it becomes confirmed and permanent in disposition.

Others, recognizing its wrong and wickedness, strive against it and finally find escape. They find themselves drawn out in affectionate regard toward others, wishing to help them in trouble, sympathetic and sorrowful for their misfortunes and deeply solicitous for their good. Weariness is forgotten in helping others. Cares and personal needs give way before the greater burdens and wants of others. Love replaces all sense of enmity and jealousy. The enthusiasm of lifting others brings a deep joy and fixed determination.

The chief cause in all these changes is usually the sense of our obligations to Jesus Christ and His infinite love to us. We desire to please Him. Giving ourselves to His service, we catch His spirit and are sure He is in us.

The Secret of Happiness.

It lies in forgetting self. Many, if not the most, of us are too busy with ourselves to find true happiness. Our bodily aches and needs, our hopes and sorrows, our plans and ambitions, our opinions and disappointments, our likes and dislikes, jealousies and envies, all keep us very busy and never give any great satisfaction. It is a hard world for any one who is much given to self consciousness and sensitiveness. It never was made so as to run for our special individual benefit, and when we try to get it to run that way we get pinched and crowded.

The only way to find real enjoyment is to stop thinking so much about self and get interested in some one else, not some one as little and unworthy as ourselves, but the perfect and all good One.

Real joy comes in learning His will and carrying out His plans and in seeing how all things work together for good when He is supreme. If you want to be happy, let Christ come in and own you in all things. Love is self abandonment and devotion to another. Jesus is the highest object of love. True love is the highest condition of human bliss. Love Him and keep His commandments.

Social Life.

It is natural for young people to desire social life. Companionship is most attractive in those years when character is forming and life alliances are to be made. In after years social duties become burdensome to the tired business man after the work of the day is done and are often distasteful to the mother of the family. They prefer the quiet of the home and sometimes come to think that the young people need only what they relish in their older years. In fact, the young people need acquaintance of those outside the home circle. They can develop the best in them only by association with those of their own age, to some extent. They must together meet life's problems and duties. Recreation and amusement are not the chief ends of social life, but are rather incidental to it. Our young people should give a tone of helpfulness and moral worth to all their social functions. For this reason every church needs that, through the League or some other agency, provision should be made for frequent meetings of the young people, and all necessary appliances should be secured for the best intellectual, spiritual and physical development.

The New Reading Course.

Everybody reads. Most read too much of some kinds and not enough of other varieties. Every Leaguer should become intelligently acquainted with the matters of his own church. This can be most easily done by the use of the reading course. It is not necessary for each person to own all the books. The whole chapter can purchase a single set and let the members in turn read the volumes. An excellent way is to have some public meetings where the different books are reviewed. Spend a whole evening on a single one and have several members present essays or addresses on the different chapters. There is no better way to preserve the old Methodist fire than to read Methodist history.

WM. REED & SON.

CHRISTMAS! ✣ CHRISTMAS!

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

DECEMBER 8TH, 1899,

WE WILL HAVE OUR

Christmas Opening

Never before have we shown such complete assortments of pretty and useful articles, suitable for gifts. At very reasonable prices you can get surprisingly pretty thing. Among other things we will show big lines of

FINE CHINA,

CUT GLASS, JAPANESE GOODS,
PICTURES, IRON AND BRASS NOVELTIES, CELLULOID
AND OPAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, ETC., ETC.

The store will be worth seeing and will repay many visits. Do not forget to come.

All through the Christmas season the regular departments of the store will receive most careful attention, and the regular business will be pushed with vigor.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse	$28.00 to $38 00.
Two-Horse	50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11 00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN, Huntingdon, Pa

9-28-98. tf

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The man who said that the only geography one really knew was learned from the places one visited, forgot what could be done in this respect by a lively foreign war.

Again the estimates as to the out put of gold from the Klondike have failed to materialize. Only about $15,000,000 is the result of the clear up, as against $50,000,000 predicted. Well, the opening up of the country is gradually improving the conditions, and sooner or later, unless all indications fail, gold will come from those icy regions in an increasing and continuous stream.

A radish three feet in circumference (normal size) is a vegetable which has been imported into this country from Japan through the courtesy of the secretary of the Japanese legation. The agricultural department is taking an interest in growing the seeds of this radish at its various experiment stations in the South, and believes that eventually it will become a popular crop for the farmers and a favorite article of food.

London has to deal with a grave problem in truancy as it exists in the board (public) schools. The returns of the daily average attendance show 142,000 children as absent each time the schools are opened, and this in spite of a force of 350 inspectors specially employed to whip up the different neighborhoods and secure regular attendance. The London magistrates are blamed for much of this evil, on account of their indisposition to back up the board's inspectors by inflicting fines upon parents summoned for not causing their children to attend.

The automobile still continues to forge ahead, to the displacement of the horse—on paper—but nobody who is interested in the horse seems to be at all disturbed. The horse has been relegated to the shades so often by the railroads, the bicycle and electricity—and has so steadily refused to disappear and become a memory that that people are not moved by prophecies of the animal's disappearance, observes the Agricultural Epitomist. The horse will be with us long after the man who is riding across the continent in a horseless carriage, except when he is walking while his carriage is being repaired, has been forgotten.

It appears that people generally are greatly mistaken in their notion that their is an enormous surplus of unmarried women in this country, thinks the Cincinnati Enquirer. The truth is that no such excess of spinsters exists in fact, it is quite the other way, the bachelors outnumbering the maidens. At the present moment there are in the United States 2,200,000 more unattached males than females similarly situated, the exact figures being 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224,494 spinsters of ages from twenty years up. Thus it is obvious that if girls do not find husbands, it is not for lack of a plentiful supply of the article. What is required, seemingly, is a general migration of spinsters from the North and East to the great and growing West, in parts of which there are ten available males for every maid.

During the last score of years we have pretty nearly rebuilt our cities, and all our building has presumably been done under improved methods looking to the reduction of the fire danger to a minimum. During the same period we have in every way strengthened our fire departments and spent millions in chemical and other fire-extinguishing apparatus. Nevertheless the underwriters announce that during the first nine months of 1899 the fire losses in this country and Canada exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1898 by more than $10,000,000, and exceeded those in the first nine months of 1897 by more than $19,000,000! What does it mean? What remedy is possible? These are questions that the fire underwriters, whose business has been done at a loss the past few months, are deeply interested in answering. But their interest though more immediate is not more vital than that of the country. This enormous fire loss is precisely so much deducted from the nation's earnings. It is a mulct upon prosperity, a sheer waste of wealth. to stop it is the common interest.

"WAR."

[The London Chronicle publishes the poem that follows with this explanation: "We do not often publish poems by writers unknown to us, but these lines, in spite of some defects, appear to us to have a character which promises distinction for their author."]

Private Smith of the Royals; the veldt and a slate-black sky,
Hillocks of mud, brick-red with blood, and a prayer—half curse—to die.
A lung and a Mauser bullet; pink froth and a half-choked cry.

Private Smith of the Royals; a torrent of freezing rain;
A hail of frost on a life half lost; despair and a grinding pain.
And the drip-drip-drip of the heavens to wash out the brand of Cain.

Private Smith of the Royals, self-sounding his funeral knell;
A burning throat that each gasping note scrapes like a broken shell.
A thirst like a red-hot iron and a tongue like a patch of hell.

Private Smith of the Royals; the blush of a dawning day,
The fading mist that the sun has kissed—and over the hills away
The blest Red Cross like an angel in the trail of the men who slay.

But Private Smith of the Royals gazed up at the soft blue sky—
The rose tinted morn like a babe new born and the sweet-songed birds on high—
With a fleck of red on his pallid lip and a film of white on his eye.

—Herbert Cadett.

BEHIND THE WINDFALL.

By E. W. Frentz.

East of Mount Katahdin, in the heart of the Maine wilderness, lies a small and lonely lake. Miles of rough country separate it from the nearest railroad, and not even the lumberman has disturbed its solitude or marred its natural beauty. On every side but one the great woods come down to the water's edge, and trees which have been reflected in this primeval mirror for a hundred years, at length bury their old bones in the familiar depths.

But on the western side of the lake is a swale, with clumps of alders and maples, and the shore itself is a sandy beach, on which, early in the morning, there will be great ox-like tracks, so fresh that the water has not yet filled them; and smaller hoofprints, like those of sheep; and other tracks that make one think a man has walked there barefoot; and still others again—great round ones—which suggest that the man had a dog with him.

To the shore of this lake, one day in midsummer, came Enoch Mitchell, a "timber cruiser;" and it was these signs of moose and deer and bear and lynx which convinced him that he could find no better place for his winter trapping.

By the middle of October he and his son Joe were comfortably settled in a tight log camp, the winter's stock of provisions laid in and the traps out—a line toward the mountain for sable and fisher, a line for mink and otter along a small stream near the cabin, and a few isolated traps at likely places along the lake shore.

For two or three weeks nothing interrupted the routine of making stretchers, "running the line," skinning the catch and curing the pelts. Joe did the cooking, washed the dishes, cut wood and built and tended the fires.

But one day toward the end of November Mitchell started to visit some traps at the base of the mountain, six miles away. The trail was harder than he had expected to find it, and the necessity of repairing a deadfall delayed him considerably, so that the end of the short day found him still a good way from camp. In the dusk he missed his footing on the log which spanned Five Mile brook, and was plunged into the icy water to his armpits. He pushed on as fast as possible after his ducking, but before he got home he was chilled to the marrow and shaking like a man with the ague. The next morning he was too stiff and sore to leave the cabin.

"You'll have to look after my traps for a day or two," he said to Joe. "You'd better go down along the outlet this morning to the bear traps I set Tuesday. The first one is right behind a big spruce windfall. I cut out some branches and left the log across the trail. The other one is half a mile or so farther down the trail, and set the same way, behind a windfall."

"There's big holes in both of my moccasins," said Joe, dubiously.

"Take my larigans, then. You can put on some extra stockings if they're too big."

Joe started about 9 o'clock. The "larrigans"—heavy moccasins with legs reaching nearly to the knee—were large enough to make four pairs of stockings a necessity; but the temperature was such that comfort would hardly have been satisfied with less. Some matches, a little bread and cheese, a skinning knife and his rifle were Joe's equipment.

It was a clear, still morning. Not a sound broke the silence except the crunching of the snow underfoot and now and then the rapping of a woodpecker; but all around were signs of that abundant life of the wilderness which nature shows freely enough to her intimates. The snow was criss-crossed with tracks. Here a rabbit had jumped, there a fox had nosed about under the young spruces. Mice and squirrels and partridges had worked their intricate and lacelike pattern on the snowy fabric, and once Joe saw where a caribou had come up from the bog on one side and crossed the ridge to the larger bog on the other.

But these were everyday matters, and the boy noticed nothing which he considered worth much attention until he reached the spruce windfall behind which the first bear trap had been set. When he looked through the opening his father had cut in the branches his pulse leaped. The earth and dead leaves on the other side were plowed up and ground into the snow, branches were broken off, a stump had been thrashed to pieces and scattered about, and a broad trail led away down the old "tote road," which offered the path of least resistance.

The trap, according to the usual practice, had been chained to a clog seven or eight inches in diameter and as many feet in length, cut from a green tree, with the branches lopped off a foot or so from the trunk; and as Joe followed the trail almost on a run, he gathered a new sense of the strength of the game he was pursuing. When the bear had found he could not free himself, he had started on the jump, and in several places the clog had been lifted entirely free of the ground and jerked bodily through the air. In a little while, however, the pace and the weight had begun to tell, and the bear had settled down to a walk. The clog had caught once or twice, but each time he had thrashed around till he had freed it.

With his eyes fixed on the trail, Joe pushed rapidly ahead till he found his pathway blocked by a fallen tree. A branch or two had been broken out in the centre, as if some one had forced a passage, and instead of stopping to go around, Joe threw his leg over the trunk, squeezed his body through the opening and dropped on the other side.

The instant his foot touched the ground there was a harsh rasping of steel, a vicious snap, and something seized his leg with such a crushing grip that he screamed with the pain of it. The shock was so sudden that he fell flat on his face, while his rifle went flying through the air and stuck, muzzle down, in a clump of bushes.

In his eagerness to come up with the bear, Joe had forgotten about the second trap, set behind the fallen hemlock, and had stepped squarely into it.

As he fell, the quick rattle of a chain and an angry growl sounded in his ear, and the bear he had been pursuing rose, huge and hairy and black, from the tangled mass of the tree top, hardly six feet away.

The trap which had caught the bear was fast to one of his hind legs. He had succeeded in forcing his way under the fallen hemlock, but the clog had caught. The harder he had pulled, the tighter it had wedged itself, and the sharp teeth of the trap, working deeper into the flesh with every effort he made to extricate himself, had goaded him to fury.

The growl and the rattle of the chain so near at hand galvanized Joe into action. With a movement half involuntary in its suddenness, he threw himself backward as far from the bear as possible. The bear leaped toward him, but the sharp teeth of the trap gave him such a twinge when he strained against them that he stopped to turn and bite savagely at the steel.

Joe stood up and tried to pull himself farther away, but the clog to which he was chained would not move an inch, and he knew that the double springs of the trap were so strong that even a man who had the use of both hands and feet would need experience and a strong lever in order to free himself. The clog lay in a little hollow. The water had settled around it, had frozen, and now held it immovable.

Joe kicked it with his free foot, but without effect. Every time he made a motion the bear jumped toward him, but the trap on the brute's leg brought him up sharply each time, and there he stood, snarling like an angry dog, his wicked little eyes bloodshot and shining like beads.

When the boy recovered a little from his first fright he began to think. So long as the clog which held the bear remained wedged in the branches of the hemlock the creature could not quite reach him. On the other hand, so long as the clog which hold Joe remained bedded in the ice, he could not get away from the bear.

The pain from the trap was growing more severe, so that he could hardly keep from crying out. Nothing but the heavy larrigans and the providential four pairs of stockings had saved him from a broken leg. His rifle, which would have settled the matter very quickly, lay hopelessly out of reach, and there was, of course, the possibility that the clog which held the bear might be jerked loose at any moment.

Joe drew his knife from its sheath, and with his eye on the bear began to hack at the ice around the clog. It was slow work. The sound, or the motion of Joe's arm, seemed to irritate the beast still further, and every few minutes he would hurl himself forward, and of course Joe would stop hacking and spring up, half involuntarily, with his weapon raised to meet the rush. Then, when the danger seemed over for the moment, the steady "chuck, chuck," of the knife in the ice would begin again.

At the end of an hour Joe had worked as near to the bear as he dared to, and a third of the clog still remained fast. To cut out any more, he would have to work between the beast's paws.

The boy drew away as far as the chain would permit and sat down on the clog to think. As he did so, something fell out of his pocket and rattled down with a metallic ring on the ice. It was one of those little match boxes which woodsmen make by stopping the end of an empty 45-calibre cartridge shell with one of 44 calibre. Joe grabbed it. "Why didn't I think of that an hour ago!" he cried.

In a few minutes he had broken and cut a pile of branches from the hemlock windfall and gathered all the dry wood he could reach. At the touch of a match it leaped into flame, and he added larger and larger sticks until the fire burned with confidence and strength.

As soon as the blaze shot up the bear drew back. With a stick Joe pushed the burning brush nearer to him, forcing him to shrink back still farther. Then he piled on more fuel and watched the flames devour it, in the certainty that the bear would not charge upon him while the fire burned between them, and that the heat was slowly thawing out the clog. For half an hour he fed the flames with every combustible thing he could reach. Then he crawled to the other end of the clog and lifted with all his might. It came up with a sharp crack. Joe took hold of the chain with his hands to ease the pull of the trap on his leg, and slowly hitched himself along till he could reach his rifle.

He drew a long, deep breath and sat a moment with the rifle in his hands, quietly watching the bear. Then he carefully wiped the snow from the muzzle, crawled out a little farther to one side, where the smoke of the fire could not interfere with his aim, and slowly drew a head just under one of those little black eyes. The roar of the rifle echoed wide through the woods, and the hairy black mass tottered a moment and settled down in its tracks without a sound.

There was now nothing more to fear from the bear, but Joe had still to free himself from the trap, which by this time was causing him almost intolerable agony. He hitched himself along to a young birch tree and laboriously cut from it a section for a lever. He crawled to the butt of the fallen hemlock, and using it for a fulcrum, tried, without success, to force down the springs enough to open the jaws.

He next got more wood, replenished the fire and held the end of the trap in the flames till the curve of the spring was red-hot. Then he hammered it nearly flat with the butt of his rifle. Turning the other end to the fire, he heated and hammered that in the same way, but even then the jaws would not let go.

When both these plans had failed, Joe stopped and looked the trap over carefully. As he turned it bottom up, he noticed the nuts which held the springs to the jaws, and he remembered that his father always carried a small wrench for just such an emergency as he was now facing. Joe had no wrench, but he had something which might serve the purpose.

Turning his foot till the bottom of the trap was exposed, he held the muzzle of his rifle almost against the nut and fired. He threw another cartridge into the chamber and fired a second shot and then still another. This time the nut and the end of the bolt were cut cleanly off. The bed of the trap dropped from the jaws, and Joe stood again on his two legs, nervous and sore and tired, but free.

"I didn't stop to skin the bear," said Joe, when he told me the story. "It took me nearly two hours to hobble into camp, and it was only three miles. But dad went down after the pelt next day. It was an extra good one, and we got $30 for it."

Then he added, with a grin, "Dad made me pay for the trap, though, and the larrigans. I burnt a hole in them. Said it might teach me to be more careful next time."—Youth's Companion.

He Was Not Heartless.

The Heiress (weeping)—Ah, Adolf, I am wretched! Papa has been speculating and has lost everything!

Adolf—Then, dearest Anna, far be it from me to rob him of you also!—Fliegende Blaetter.

Very fine razors are made at the present day, but no finer steel than that contained in the Damascus swords and knives which the ancients used several thousand years ago.

WHEN BURGLARS CAME TO OUR HOUSE.

Dad used to tell us what he'd do
If burglars ever dared
To come and try to take away
The things for which he cared.

He kept a ball bat close at hand,
An axe beneath his bed;
"I'm sorry for the thief who breaks
"In here," he often said.

A loaded pistol lay below
His pillow every night,
And dad was always ready to
Put up a nasty fight.

Of course you've gone and guessed it all:
You see him pale with dread,
Afraid to breathe, afraid to peep
Out from beneath the bed.

But, truth to tell, he never quaked,
No fear was in his breast;
He sweetly slept and dreamed away—
The burglars did the rest.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HUMOROUS.

"Jim, the loss of that $5 is like a barbed-wire fence." "How's that?" "Hard to get over."

Tommy—Paw, what is a poetic license? Mr. Figg—It is the tacit permission given the poet to live.

"Why does Jim Todgers affect that funereal style of walking?" "He can't help it. He's been an usher at so many weddings."

"Henderson tells me he means to name his new boy George." "Old or new style?" "What do you mean?" "Washington or Dewey?"

She feared her paper might fall flat,
Her theme was far from bright.
So donned her newest frock and hat,
And thus came through all right.

Miss Elder—Mr. Hunker, at what age do you think a woman ceases to be attractive? Hunker—Oh, I don't know! How old are you?

"Brother Pheer, I think you gave two bits to the missionary cause last year. Can't you increase it a little this year?" "Not a bit, doctor."

"Have you any nice light bread?" asked a prospective customer in a bakeshop. "Yes'm," replied the new boy, "we have some nice pound loaves that weigh only ten ounces."

"Eliza, there is to be a model American postoffice at the Paris exposition." "Well, Henry, you ought to go to show how the model American husband forgets to mail his wife's letters."

The goat he ate a comic page
And soon began to pun
"I can't help it," he softly said,
"You see, I'm full of fun."

Fond Mother—What do you think of little Freddie? He's the very image of his father, isn't he? Visitor (cynically)—Well, Freddie needn't mind that as long as he has good health.

Fond Father—Tommy, I've just received from Santa Claus a telegram saying he hasn't watches enough this year to go round. Tommy (reflectively)—Well, just wire him to call here early in the evening.

He—If I were rich, darling, would you love me more than you do? She—I might not love you any more, Henry, but I know I would look forward to our wedding day with a degree of impatience that never seems to possess me at present.

His Hat Made of Spun Glass.

A guest of of one of the leading New Orleans hotels put in an appearance in the office wearing a very peculiar-looking hat. At first glance it seemed to be made of finely woven brown straw, but closer scrutiny showed that the material was evidently something else. It was passed around among a group of friends and they all took a guess. One thought it was prepared silk and another thought it was asbestos.

"You are all wrong," said the gentleman; "it is made of spun glass. You can see it has considerable elasticity, and I fancy it would be about as hard to break as an ordinary Panama. I value the hat chiefly as a curio," he continued, "for it is too hot to be worn with much comfort. It was made several years ago by an old Alsatian at Pittsburg, Penn., who invented a process for spinning and weaving glass, his idea being to produce a non-inflammable fabric for window curtains and other draperies. It was found, however, that the stuff couldn't be made attractive to the eye. Anyhow, he gave up the undertaking and this hat was one of the last things he made. I had backed the enterprise to a small extent, so that the hat stands me in about $1100. It is the most expensive article of attire that I possess. I don't know anything about its accoustic properties, but I presume one might talk through it the same as through any other hat."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Officiated at 11,000 Weddings.

A minister recently died in Australia who had officiated at 11,000 weddings. Think of it! Think of 11,000 organ voluntaries, and 11,000 mislaid rings, and 11,000 trembling bridegrooms! Think of 11,000 wedding notices in which the bride's dress may have been credited to the maid of honor, and all the wedding presents been horribly mixed. Think of 11,000 funny attempts to mar the happiness of 22,000 innocent people by idiotic horse play! Think of 11,000 showers of rice, and 11,000 flights of slippers! And last of all, think of 11,000 fees for the parson!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The World as It Will Be—Improvement in Human Conditions After the Earth Has Been Revolutionized For Good—The Coming Century.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a novel mode Dr. Talmage in this discourse shows how the world will look after it has been revolutionized for good; text, II Peter iii., 13. "A new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Down in the struggle to make the world better and happier we sometimes get depressed with the obstacles to be overcome and the work to be accomplished. Will it not be a tonic and an inspiration to look at the world as it will be when it has been brought back to paradisaical condition? So let us for a few moments transport ourselves into the future and put ourselves forward in the centuries and see the world in its rescued and perfected state, as we will see it if in those times we are permitted to revisit this planet, as I am sure we will. We all want to see the world after it has been thoroughly gospelized and all wrongs have been righted. We will want to come back, and we will come back to look upon the refulgent consummation toward which we have been on larger or smaller scale toiling. Having heard the opening of the orchestra on whose strings some discords traveled, we will want to hear the last triumphant bar of the perfected oratorio. Having seen the picture as the painter drew its first outlines upon canvas, we will want to see it when it is as complete as Reubens' "Descent From the Cross" or Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment." Having seen the world under the gleam of the star of Bethlehem, we will want to see it when, under the full shining of the sun of righteousness, the towers shall strike 12 at noon.

There will be nothing in that coming century of the world's perfection to hinder our terrestrial visit. Our power and velocity of locomotion will have been improved infinitely. It will not take us long to come here, however far off in God's universe heaven may be. The Bible declares that such visitation is going on now. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation?" Surely the gates of heaven will not be bolted after the world is Edenized so as to hinder the redeemed from descending for a tour of inspection and congratulation and triumph.

You know with what interest we look upon ruins—ruins of Kenilworth castle, ruins of Melrose abbey, ruins of Rome, ruins of Pompeii. So this world in ruins is an enchantment to look at, but we want to see it when rebuilt, repillared, retowered, realtered, rededicated. The exact date of the world's moral restoration I cannot foretell. It may be that through mighty awakenings it will take place in the middle of the nearby twentieth century. It may be at the opening of the twenty-first century, but it would not be surprising if it took more than 100 years to correct the ravages of sin which have raged for 6000 years. The chief missionary and evangelistic enterprises were started in this century, and be not dismayed if it takes a couple of centuries to overcome evils that have had full swing for sixty centuries. I take no responsibility in saying on what page of the earthly calendar it will roll in, but God's eternal veracity is sworn to it that it will roll in, and as the redeemed in heaven do as they please and have all the facilities of transit from world to world, you and I, my hearer or reader, will come and look at what my text calls "A new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness."

I imagine that we are descending at that period of the world's complete gospelization. There will be no peril in such a descent. Great heights and depths have no alarm for glorified spirits. We can come down through chasms between worlds without growing dizzy and across the spaces of half the universe without losing our way. Down and farther down we come. As we approach this world we breathe the perfume of illimitable gardens. Floralization that in centuries past was here and there walled in lest reckless and dishonest hands pluck or despoil it surges its billows of color across the fields and up the hillsides, and that which was desert blossoms as the rose. All the foreheads of crag crowned with flowers, the feet of the mountains slippered with flowers! Oh, this perfume of the continents, this aroma of hemispheres! As we approach nearer and nearer we hear songs and laughter and hosannas, but not one groan of distress, not one sob of bereavement, not one clank of chain.

Alighted on the redeemed earth, we are first accosted by the Spirit of the twenty-first century, who proposes to guide and show us all that we desire to see. Without His guidance we would lose our way, for the world is so much changed from the time when we lived in it. First of all, He points out to us a group of abandoned buildings. We ask this Spirit of the twenty-first century, "What are those structures whose walls are falling down and whose gates are rusted on the hinges?" Our escort tells us: "Those were once penitentiaries filled with offenders, but the crime of the world has died out. Theft and arson and fraud and violence have quitted the earth. People have all they want, and why should they appropriate the property of others even if they had the desire? The marauders, the assassins, the buccaneers, the Herods, the Nana Sahibs, the ruffians, the bandits, are dead or, transformed by the power of the Christian religion, are now upright and beneficent and useful.

After passing on amid columns and statues erected in memory of those who have been mighty for goodness in the world's history, the highest and the most exquisitely sculptured those in honor of such as have been most effectual in saving life or improving life rather than those renowned for destroying life, we come upon another group of buildings that must have been transformed from their original shape and adapted to other uses. "What is all this?" we ask our escort. He answers: "Those were almshouses and hospitals, but accuracy in making and prudence in running machinery of all sorts have almost abolished the list of casualties, and sobriety and industry have nearly abolished pauperism, so that those buildings which once were hospitals and almshouses have been turned into beautiful homes for the less prospered, and if you will look in you will see the poorest table has abundance, and the smallest wardrobe luxury, and the harp, waiting to have its strings thrummed, leaning against the piano, waiting for its keys to be fingered.

"Hospitals and almshouses must have been a necessity once, but they would be useless now. And you see all the swamps have been drained, the sewerage of the great towns has been perfected, and the world's climate is so improved that there are no pneumonias to come out of the cold, or rheumatisms out of the dampness, or fevers out of the heat. Consumptions banished, pneumonias banished, diphtheria banished, ophthalmia banished, neuralgias banished. As near as I can tell from what I have read, our atmosphere of this century is a mingling of the two months of May and October of the nineteenth century."

But I say to our escort: "Did all this merely happen so? Are all the good here spontaneously good? How did you get the old shipwrecked world afloat again, out of the breakers into the smooth seas?" "No, no!" responds our twenty-first century escort. "Do you see those towers? Those are the towers of churches, towers of reformatory institutions, towers of Christian schools. Walk with me, and let us enter some of these temples." We enter, and I find that the music is in the major key and none of it in the minor. "Gloria In Excelsis" rising above "Gloria In Excelsis." Tremolo stop in the organ not so much used as the trumpet stop. More of Ariel than of Naomi. More chants than dirges. Not a thin song, the words of which no one understands on the lip of a soloist, but mighty harmonies that roll from the outside door to chancel and from floor to groined rafter as though Handel had come out of the eighteenth century into the twenty-first and had his foot on the organ pedal, and Thomas Hastings had come out of the early part of the nineteenth century into the twenty-first and were leading the voices. Music that moves the earth and makes heaven listen!

But I say to our twenty-first century escort: "I cannot understand this. Have these worshipers no sorrows, or have they forgotten their sorrows?" Our escort responds: "Sorrows! Why, they had sorrows more than you could count, but by a divine illumination that the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries never enjoyed they understand the uses of sorrow and are comforted with a supernatural condolence such as previous centuries never experienced."

I ask again of the interpreter, "Has death been banished from the world?" The answer is, "No, but people die now only when the physical machinery is worn out, and they realize it is time to go and that they are certainly and without doubt going into a world where they will be infinitely better off and are to live in a mansion that awaits their immediate occupancy." But how was all this effected?' I ask our escort. Answer: "By flood of gospel power. You who lived in the nineteenth century never saw a revival of religion to be compared with what occurred in the latter part of the twentieth and the early part of the twenty-first century The prophecy has been fulfilled that 'a nation shall be born in a day'—that is, ten or twenty or forty million people converted in twenty-four hours. In our church history we read of the great awakening of 1857, when five hundred thousand souls were saved. But that was only a drop of the coming showers that since then took into the kingdom of God everything between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Pyrenees and the Himalayas." The evils that good people were in the nineteenth century trying to destroy have been overcome by celestial forces. What human weaponry failed to accomplish has been done by omnipotent thunderbolts.

As you and I see in this terrestrial visitation of the coming centuries that the church has under God accomplished so much, we ask our escort, the spirit of the twenty-first century, to show us the different kinds of churches. So we are taken in and out of the churches of different denominations, and we find that they are just as different in the twenty-first century as they were different in the nineteenth when we worshiped in them. There is unity in them as to the great essentials of salvation. But we enter the Baptist Church, and it is baptismal day, and we see the candidates for membership immersed. And we go into a Presbyterian Church and see a group of parents around the baptismal font holding up their children for the christening. And we enter the Episcopal Church and hear the solemn roll of her liturgies, and her ministers are gowned and surpliced. And we enter the Lutheran Church, and we hear in the sermon preached the doctrines of the greatest of German reformers. And we go into the Methodist Church just in time to sit down at a love feast and give audible "Amen" when the service stirs us. At least fifty kinds of churches in the twenty-first century, as there were 150 different kinds of churches in the nineteenth century.

"O spirit of the twenty-first century, will you not show us something of the commercial life of your time?" He answers, "Tomorrow I will show you all." And on the morrow he takes us through the great marts of trade and shows us the bargain makers and the shelves on which the goods lay and the tierces and hogsheads in which they are contained. I notice that the fabrics are of better quality than anything I ever saw in our nineteenth century, for the factories are more skillful, and the wheels that turn and the looms that clack and the engines that rumble are driven by force that were not a century ago discovered.

The prices of the fabrics indicate a reasonable profit, and the firm in the counting room and the clerks at the counter and the draymen at the doorway and the errand boy on his rounds and the messenger who brings the mail and the men who open the store in the morning as well as those who close it at night all look as if they were satisfied and well treated. No swallowing up of small houses of merchandise by great houses, no ruinous undersoiling until those in the same line are bankrupt and then the prices lifted, no unnecessary assignment to defraud creditors, no overdrawing of accounts, no abscondings, no sharp practice, no snap judgments, but the manufacturer right in his dealings with the wholesaler, and the wholesaler with the retailer, and the retailer with the customer. No purchasing of goods that will never be paid for. All right behind the counter; all right before the counter. No repetition of what Solomon describes when he writes, "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth." "O spirit of the twenty-first century, how glad I am that you showed us these stores and factories and places of bargain and sale! It was not always so in the nineteenth century, when we were earthly residents. Many of those merchants who are good at ciphering out other rules in arithmetic never could cipher out that sum in the rule of loss and gain, 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lost his soul?"

And now you and I have left our escort as we ascend, for the law of gravitation has no power to detain ascending spirits. Up through immensities and by stellar and lunar and solar splendors, which cannot be described by mortal tongue, we rise higher and higher, till we reach the shining gate as it opens for our return, and the questions greet us from all sides: "What is the news? What did you find in that earthly tower? What have you to report in this city of the sun?" Prophetic, apostolic, saintly inquiry. And, standing on the steps of the house of many mansions, we cry aloud the news: "Hear it, all ye glorified Christian workers of all the past centuries! We found your work was successful, whether on earth you toiled with knitting needle, or rung a trowel on a rising wall, or smote a shoe last, or endowed a university, or swayed a scepter; whether on earth you gave a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, or at some Pentecost preached 3000 souls into the kingdom.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 10.

Subject: Lessons in Giving, Mal. i., 6-11; iii., 8-12—Golden Text: II. Cor. ix., 7—Memory Verse: Mal. iii., 10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

CONNECTING LINKS. We should study the whole book of Malachi as well as the last chapter of Nehemiah to get that which belongs to this section of history. Malachi opens his prophecies by reminding the people of God's great and distinguished love toward them and their fathers, which they were so slow to acknowledge. He then reproves them sharply for their sins and forewarns them that the Lord, of whose delay they complain, will come suddenly to His temple to sit in judgment there; an advent which they will not be able to endure, for it will consume the wicked.

6. "A son honoreth his father." Is bound to honor. "Where is mine honor....my fear." Since it is evident I am not only your Lord and have a right to govern and command you by My creation of you, but also may be esteemed your Father on account of the extraordinary benefits I have bestowed upon you, where are those proper dispositions which I might expect to find in you in return?—namely, reverence for Me and fear of offending Me as your Lord and Master, and love and honor toward Me as your Father.

7. "Ye offer polluted bread." Made according to your own ways and not as prescribed by law. "By your actions you declare how little value you have for the worship of God, since you care not in how slight and contemptuous a manner it is performed."

8. "The blind for sacrifice." See Lev. 22:22. This is designed as a reproof to Israel for offering such sacrifices for the service of God's altar as were imperfect; and such as, if offered to a superior, would not be accepted.

9. "Beseech God." As the national intercessors. Supplicate God to pardon the nation as well as yourselves for what offences have been committed against His laws; for ye have been the principal cause of them by the disregard you have had for God's service. The priests were specially guilty because it was their duty to reject improper offerings.

10. "Shut the doors for nought." It is plain that general avarice prevails and is practiced among you; for even the officers or ministers whose duty it is to open and shut the doors of the temple, and to kindle fire on the altar, will not perform their office without making a gain of it or receiving fees for it. You would be content to have the doors of the temple quite shut up, and God's worship wholly cease. "I have no pleasure." I can take no pleasure in men so intent upon their own profit as ye are; and under the Gospel I will put an end both to your priesthood and the sacrifices which you offer.

11. "My name shall be great." If the Jews found no joy in the service of God, but neglected it, or sought only selfish gain by it, God would here notify them that He would raise up a people who should honor and magnify His name in the earth. "The Gentiles." All other nations, and considered by the Jews as not included in the family of God. "Incense shall be offered." True praise. "A pure offering." A broken and contrite heart. The heathen, who have lived in darkness and worshiped idols, shall better glorify God than this nation, whose history tells of almost continual instability.

3:8. "Will a man rob God?" Sacrilege is the highest of crimes. And the most guilty is that done by those claiming to be God's people. "Ye have." This evil is not only the guilt of priests, but of the whole nation. "Wherein." To do wrong and have no conscience about it, is almost to get beyond hope. "Tithes." Deut. 18:4. The tithe was "the tenth" of the increase of their property, the produce of their orchards, vineyards, flocks, herds, and all their grains. One tithe, among the Jews, corresponds to our State and town taxes for the support of the Government and for the poor; another tithe was taken for religious worship, for the support of the priests, etc. Lev. 27: 30-33; Deut. 14: 28, 29. "Offerings." The first fruits—not less than one-sixtieth part of the corn, wine and oil. The word is general here, including all the offerings and sacrifices they were required by the law to make. Refusing these, which were due to God's worship and God's poor, they robbed God.

9. "Ye are cursed." With famine and scarcity. God had thus punished them for neglecting to build the temple (Hag. 1: 10, 11); now, for not maintaining the temple service.

10. "Bring ye all the tithes." Make good your solemn engagement with Nehemiah, Neh. 10: 29. "Into the storehouse." The chambers which surrounded the temple on three sides. These had been so empty that in Nehemiah's absence one of them had been fitted up for the abode of the heathen Tobiah. Neh. 10: 38, 13: 5-9, 12, 13. "That there may be meat." That there may be provision for the daily sacrifices, and for the maintenance of My ministers, the priests and Levites who attend upon the service of My temple. "And prove me.' Take God at His word. Your way, at best, has been a failure. "Windows of heaven." A poetical, proverbial expression, signifying a great down-pouring. "Gen. 7: 11; 2 Kings 7: 2. Every good and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights. James 1: 17. "Pour you out a blessing." "Empty out," as if God meant that He would empty forth His vast reservoir of blessings. There is here evidently allusion to copious rain; and it is implied that the land had been suffering from a severe drought. The history of the Jews in the time of Hezekiah had already afforded an example of the reward of faithful obedience, in the matter of tithes and offerings, in overflowing abundance bestowed upon them by God. 2 Chron. 31: 10. "Not be room enough to receive it." Constant obedience will produce a constant shower of blessing.

11. "I will rebuke." Prevent from coming. "The devourer." The locusts, the canker-worms, the caterpillars and all other destructive insects. "For your sakes." Because of My love for you, and for the sake of your prosperity. The devourer had been sent because of their sins.

12. "All nations shall call you blessed." Happy. So great will be your prosperity and happiness that the fame thereof will extend to all nations, as in Solomon's time. God's people do in truth live in a delightsome land, a land of green pastures and still waters, of dear companionships and delightful skies. Blessed are that people who render lovingly to God the things that are His own. "A delightsome land." Your country will again be known as the pleasant land, as it was formerly called.

TEACHINGS.—It is a great sin to make a mock of serving God. He is the worst thief who robs God. Avarice in the heart dries up the fountain of love. To the obedient God's blessings are as the rain drops for plenty. What God can do for us far outreaches what we can do for ourselves. Disobedience calls forth the devourer

LABOR WORLD.

Peoria, Ill., has three union laundries.

Mexico is said to have twenty-six new cotton mills this year.

St. Paul woodworkers have sent $50 to striking woodworkers in Denmark.

English bookbinders protest against the Queen having work done in unfair binderies.

Retail clerks in San Francisco are agitating for shorter hours and closed stores on Sundays.

There are 101 farmers and seventeen mechanics in the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature.

Out of 1,100,000 in Massachusetts engaged in gainful occupations, only 37,000 are employed on Sundays.

In Colorado's Legislature there are seventeen union men, and the Lieutenant-Governor is a trade unionist.

Switchmen on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Galesburg have been granted ten per cent. increase in wages.

Coal miners are scarce in North Dakota and all efforts to secure miners have thus far been unavailing. Wages are from $3 to $4 per day, with board at $4 per week.

There will be no general strike of coal miners in the Illinois fields, as the result of a promise by mine operators not to ship coal to the Southwest, where union mine workers are on strike.

Among the many new industries which are opening to wage earners is a factory for soft soap in Denver, Col. It is being established under the direction of the Charity Organization Society.

From all accounts the glass making trades will in the near future be revolutionized by machinery. Some of the inventions have emerged from the experimental stage, and there are many more to follow.

The cotton manufacturers of Lowell Mass., probably will be governed in their action toward the movement of the operatives for a ten per cent. advance in wages by the outcome of the similar movement in Fall River.

The United Mine Workers of America have a membership of 85,000, and will have 400 votes in the next convention of the A. F. of L. against 310 votes of the printers, which organization has had the largest number of votes in that body for a good many years.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

President Hadley, of Yale, believes in the old maxim about early rising.

Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Line of steamers, is dead.

The Khedive of Egypt draws a salary ten times as great as that of the President of the United States.

Edward W. Markham, the author of the "Man With the Hoe," is now making his home in Brooklyn.

Robert Barr, the well-known novelist, was once made chief of an Iroquois tribe of Indians in Canada.

Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Bench, frequently walks three miles from the Capitol to his home.

President McKinley has decided not to visit Nashville, Tenn., public business requiring his presence in Washington.

John Sargent, the American artist, is painting a portrait of Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has declined the presidency of one of the largest financial institutions in New York.

Wallace Ross, the veteran oarsman, died after a brief illness at Charing Cross, London. Ross was one of the greatest professional oarsmen in the world.

Senator Thomas Staples Martin, who is running for re-election in Virginia, is to give a valuable collection of books on State history to the University of Virginia.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, for neglecting jury duty, had a judgment entered against him recently in the City Court, in New York City, for $110, which is made up of a fine of $100 and $10 costs.

When some one the other day asked Emile Zola why he was silent on the Transvaal question he replied that he had "a very human fear of appearing to pose as a righter of all human wrongs."

From all accounts, the German Crown Prince is likely to resemble his father very strongly in his character. He is exceedingly patriotic, fond of the history of his house, and, above all things, a German.

Mr. Hobart spent a larger proportion of his income than most men of millions. His salary as Vice-President of the United States just paid his house-rent in Washington. His bequests to charities are believed to be large.

CYCLING NOTES.

The success of the chainless over the safety is assured.

France receives $970,000 a year from taxes on bicycles.

Several of the prominent makers have decided that the average wheels in use at present are from two to five pounds too heavy.

To do away with the tool-bag a Western man uses the interior of the handle bars for holding the pump, oiler, tire-repair outfit, wrench, etc.

It is quite likely that the output for 1900 will be 1,000,000 cycles. In fact, some trade authorities estimate that the product next year will be 1,250,000.

In estimating the status of the bicycle the figures of the manufacturers indicate that if the sport has lost much of the hurrah style of popularity it had a few years ago the number of riders has increased.

A statement of President Spalding of the American Bicycle Company is that the concerns in that combination produced this year 800,000 bicycles, which is 200,000 more than the same firms turned out in 1898.

Many riders show an inclination to raise their handle bars. At the same time they find that it is necessary to comfort to raise their saddles. In many instances the riders go to extremes in raising the saddle so that the nose is much higher than the rear of the seat.

Some of the features noticeable on early models of wheels for 1900 are distinctly in the direction of a return to earlier styles. Smaller tubing, a slight raising of the crank hanger, the old pattern single-fork crown of a solid forging, and even smaller hubs have been seen on some of the new models.

United States Senator W. E. Chandler has taken the bold stand that laws prohibiting the use of bicycles on sidewalks will be construed by a wise and just court to apply only "in cases where the roadway is in condition for use by bicycles." Senator Chandler, who is an ardent wheelman, considers that this should be presumed by the Court to be the intent of the lawmakers.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

49			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 27
Firsts	25	@	26
Thirds to seconds	23	@	24
State—Thirds to firsts	23	@	26
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	25
Imitation Creamery	17	@	22
Factory, fresh firsts	17	@	18
Low grades	15½	@	16½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12½	@	12¾
Small	12¼	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	9¾
Full skims	—	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	23	@	25
Western—Choice	—	@	23
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	2 25
Medium, 1898	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, choice, 1898	2 00	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 30	@	2 35
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 50	@	2 60
Yellow eye, 1898	2 15	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	3 30	@	3 35
Green peas, bags	1 27½	@	1 30
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	10	@	11
Niagara, ₱ basket	6	@	10
Pears, Vicar, ₱ bush	2 00	@	2 50
Kieffer, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Quinces, apple, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	9	@	14
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	14	@	15
1898, choice	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	12
Common to prime	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed	70	@	72½
Clover	62½	@	65
Straw—Long rye	65	@	75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	—	@	—
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	60	@	85
Okra, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, Fla., white, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	85
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ basket	—	@	1 25
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	40
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 80	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	75¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	72¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	39½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31
Track mixed	29½	@	31
Rye—Western	—	@	62½
State	—	@	57
Lard—City	—	@	4.95c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	6½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	2 25	@	4 65
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 62½	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 20	@	4 50
Country dressed	4½	@	7

TOBACCO.

The domestic seed leaf market is firm, with sales as follows: Fifty bales crop 1898, New England Havana, at 20@30c.; 300 bales 1898, Wisconsin Havana, at 11@12c., and 150 bales 1897, Wisconsin Havana, at 10@12c. Foreign leaf has sold to fair extent only, but the dealings proved sufficient to keep prices steady. Sales of Havana were 150 bales at 65@90c. in bond, and sales of Sumatra were 200 bales at 80c.@$1.60 in bond.

APPLE MARKET OVERSTOCKED.

Crop is Much Larger Than Expected and Profits Have Vanished.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—It is some years since the apple crop has caused so much anxiety in the fruit trade as the one of 1899-1900 is likely to cause. At the outset, the opinion seems to prevail that the amount of apples throughout the United States and Canada available for commercial purposes this season would be near 22,000,000 barrels, but at the present writing the quantity of apples in sight—taking into consideration those in store, on sale at packing houses and in cold storage, beside the shipments to Europe, the quantity will not fall far short of 35,000,000 barrels, if it does not exceed that figure.

The thrifty housewife or boarding mistress should take advantage of the apple situation and order one or two barrels of apples now, while they are so cheap. The extremely moderate weather of the past month or six weeks has had a depressing effect upon the apple market in general. In the first place, a great many apples were packed, not only in New York State, but in New Jersey, Ohio and Virginia, and much of this stock has arrived on all the local markets in a rather soft or decayed condition. The supply was so much larger than the demand that thousands of barrels were sold and are being disposed of for a little more than the cost of the barrel.

A disappointing feature of the situation is the fact that almost every State in the Union has produced some apples this year and, no matter how few, they have contributed toward the general supply to an extent unthought of even by the most conservative speculator.

Prices in the domestic markets during the week ranged from seventy-five cents to $2.50 per barrel, according to the grade, the wide range being due to the same causes which have operated against the markets in Europe.

The gross sales of fruits, taking in apples, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, berries, etc., is estimated at $60,000,000 annually.

Makers of Farm Machinery May Combine.

The plan started some time ago to effect a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of threshing machinery is said to be gaining ground.

HALF MILLION CORRUPTION FUND

Startling Proposition to Debauch the Politics of Pennsylvania.

AND IN REFORM'S NAME.

Flagrant Scheme to Advance the Cause of Insurgents.

THE PEOPLE ARE AROUSED.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to Be Expended in a Desperate Game to Disrupt the Republican Organization in the Interest of a Selfish Cabal of Men Ambitious For Office and Power.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The honest voters of Pennsylvania are just awakening to the fact that there is already under way a desperate campaign to debauch the politics of this commonwealth in the interest of a few disgruntled politicians and wealthy men, several of whom are reputed to be millionaires.

A HALF A MILLION DOLLAR CORRUPTION FUND.

That is to be the nucleus of a bitter canvass for the control of the Republican organization of the state so that the contributors to the fund shall be in a position to dictate the nominations for successors to Quay and Penrose in the United States senate, and Stone in the governorship.

With characteristic effrontery this contest is to be waged in the name of reform by men whose hypocrisy is a subject of scorn among those familiar with their real character. They have started out to malign and misrepresent nearly every man of prominence identified with the management of the Republican organization who refuses to be persuaded, cajoled or intimidated into joining what is known as the insurgent Republican outfit in Pennsylvania politics.

Though similar tactics have been resorted to on many occasions during the last two or three years never has there been such a flagrant and reckless exhibition as given in this instance.

GREAT CORRUPTION FUND.

In heralding the announcement of the plans of the bolting Republicans the Philadelphia Record, which has been one of the principal supporters of the insurgent machine in its assaults upon regularly nominated Republican candidates, sets this forth in glaring headlines:

"Insurgents Plan For Long Fight."
"Will Perfect An Organization to Battle With the Quay Machine."
"Money and Men in Plenty," etc.

The accompanying article is a detailed review of the plans of the Republican party bolters, in which, among other things, it says:

"Fully realizing that money is needed, if success is to be hoped for, it is understood it is the intention of the men interested to raise a large corruption fund. In fact, a considerable sum is said to have been already subscribed, and more can be had if necessary."

After commenting to some extent on "the determined purpose" of the insurgents to keep up the fighting until successors shall have been elected to Governor Stone and Senator Penrose, further reference is made in the same article to the campaign fund, when it says:

"This much is certain: The fund to be raised may reach half a million dollars."

And so does this newspaper organ, which has been persistently booming and puffing the Flinn-Martin combination, proclaim to the world the character of a campaign that is to be unblushingly attempted in Pennsylvania in the name of reform.

The hollow mockery of the whole proceedings has raised a storm of indignant protests from honest citizens from Lake Erie to the Delaware.

A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!

What does this mean?

Taking it for granted that Martin will personally look after Philadelphia and that Flinn will see that the Allegheny machine lines up for "real reform," without drawing upon the general funds, there would be the $500,000 to be divided among the 65 other counties of the state. This would leave $7,692.31 for each county, should the fund be equally divided among the counties. There were 297,961 votes polled for Colonel Barnett at the recent election, so that if this money is to be distributed among the counties upon the basis of this vote there would be just enough to give each man who cast his ballot for Colonel Barnett exactly $1.66 to join the insurgents in their crusade against regularly nominated Republican candidates.

It is not known what bargain counter methods will be employed in the campaign—whether the money is to be paid direct or whether it is to be distributed among agents designated for the different counties. The people will, no doubt, be curious to know the plans of the insurgents, so that they may make inquiry as to the identity of the insurgent fiduciary representatives in their respective counties.

REFORM AT CASH PRICES.

Some embarrassment may come to the sincere reformers throughout the state, owing to the fact that with the knowledge of the existence of this immense fund to secure the services of sham reformers who will work in the interest of the insurgent machine, the people will have difficulty in separating the genuine reformers from the fakirs. There will be those who, with the insurgent treasury jingling in their breeches pockets, will rail against Colonel Quay, Governor Stone, Senator Penrose and the other stalwart Republican leaders, at the cross roads grocery, the postoffice or other convenient place to beguile the voters into the belief that the only real thing in the line of reform is to be had at the insurgents' bargain counter.

It is asserted, and not denied, that a large portion of this fund is to be used to continue the newspaper attacks upon Colonel Quay and other men in touch with the Republican organization. There is already a well equipped news bureau, which sends out to the insurgent newspapers a weekly service of political matter. This is employed in denouncing stalwart Republican leaders and misrepresenting the sentiment of the people as to the bolters' combine. For the purpose of influencing the voters in the interior of the state stories manufactured for the bargain counter newspapers in Philadelphia, which contain little else than syndicate political news in the interest of the insurgents, are sent out to these country newspapers. When the subscribers of these newspapers learn of the half million insurgent campaign fund it is more than likely that they will begin to figure out what proportion of this fund has probably gone to the editor of their paper, who has shown such a significant and steady interest in the movements of the insurgents and seems to have forgotten that his paper was once looked upon as a Republican newspaper. It is now finding nothing but good in the Democratic nominees, such as Bryanites Jenks, Creasy, et al., while Republicans like Colonel Stone and Colonel Barnett, and leaders like Quay and Penrose are worse than the blackest Democratic Bourbons.

What is the editor getting out of this fund?

When the insurgent press is under discussion that may be a fair query. It is contended that the hard working editor should be as much entitled to a portion of this half million dollar fund as the heeler who would probably spend all that was given him to advance the cause of reform in the grog shops, and then not succeed in winning over a single Republican to the cause of the Flinn-Martin reform movement.

The editor certainly should demand his share. If he has not gotten it possibly some unscrupulous "reformer" has collected it and failed to hand it over to him. In these days of half a million dollar reform movements there is no telling what is going to happen.

Though the proclamation has gone forth that the politics of Pennsylvania must be completely reformed, or at least as nearly so as one half million dollars judiciously spent can accomplish, there are those who fear that these "real reformers" have made a mistake in publicly making known the existence of this big fund.

BRAND OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

Some of the most cautious fear that the brand of the dollar mark will be placed upon every man who undertakes to delude the people of his county into the idea that the only genuine reform to be had is that for which the insurgents are willing to spend half a million dollars. If in Potter county, or Union, or Snyder, for instance, some heretofore stalwart swings around and identifies himself with the Flinn-Martin school of reform, his neighbors may ask him if he is the custodian of the $7,696.31, which, under a pro rata allotment of the half million dollar fund, should be expended in spreading the doctrine of real reform in Potter, Union, Snyder, or whatever county it may be. Possibly he may not be really on the inside of the insurgent ring, and it may be that not one cent of the funds has reached his purse, yet he will surely be suspected of being a beneficiary of the insurgent campaign fund. The people of the state are becoming better acquainted with the methods being employed to capture the Republican organization in the several counties, or where this is thought to be impossible, to work for fusion with the Democrats to defeat Republican candidates for the legislature.

They are on the lookout for the men who are to participate in the distribution of the half million dollars. They want to find out who they are and then learn what they propose doing with the money. The Republicans of Pennsylvania cannot be bought like sheep in the shambles to further the political ambitions of any one. They will not allow this noble commonwealth to become a pocket borough for a few men who have grown rich through the ascendency of the Republican party.

Citizens of Pennsylvania have an honorable record among their countrymen. They are God fearing, law abiding people, who belive in the American doctrine of fair play in politics, as in everything else. They will resent any attempt to purchase political honors through such a daring and lavish expenditure of money as is proposed in the interest of the insurgent machine. They will maintain the integrity of the Republican party and its organization, and it is more than likely that if the plans of the insurgents are carried out, as announced, there will be some reputations shattered.

"Who gets the half million dollars?" is a query that will be soon ringing throughout every county in the commonwealth.

To the avaricious politician there goes out a timely warning:

THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU TAKE THE MONEY.

A Conference League President.

Lay delegation in the general conference and the Epworth League have combined to develop many of the young men of Methodism in religious work and to make them more widely known as well as to enlarge their circle of acquaintance. Among these is J. E. C. Farnham, Esq., of Providence, who was delegate from the New England southern conference to the last general conference and during the last year was conference League president. He is a prominent business man in the capital city of Rhode Island, carrying on an extensive printing business. Born on the island of Nantucket in 1849, one of a family of 12 children, he has, since 13 years of age, been obliged to make his own way. Converted at 16 years of age, he has passed through most of the offices in the Methodist church, been class leader, steward, trustee, Sunday school superintendent. In the Social union of the city, in Y. M. C. A. work, as school committeeman and superintendent of schools, he has been influential in shaping affairs secular and ecclesiastical. Methodism has done much for him, and he will do all he can for Methodism and Christ.

J. E. C. FARNHAM, ESQ.

Power of the Fifty-first Psalm.

It is impossible to comprehend the power of the Fifty-first Psalm upon the race. Kings, scholars and cottagers have read it with the same spiritual profit. It was the death song of the French Protestants in the times that for cruelty have had few equals. It was sung by George Wishart when taken prisoner before his martyrdom at St. Andrews. Its opening verse was the dying cry of the Scottish martyr, Thomas Forret, whose grave was green a quarter of a century before Scotland became free from ecclesiastical tyranny. Its cry for mercy was repeated by Lady Jane Grey upon the fateful day of her own and her husband's death. Its burning words broke from the lips of John Huss at the place of his execution, near Constance. John Rogers repeated its confessions and triumphant paeans on the way to the fires of Smithfield. The words of the Hebrew psalmist were spoken by Sir Thomas More, "who was famous through Europe for eloquence and wisdom," as he laid his head upon the block. Its seventeenth verse, written by St. Augustine upon the wall of his sick chamber, did not make the text any the less real to the great German reformer. The seventh verse of this same psalm was found on a tablet of copper amid the eternal snows on the highest point of the earth's surface near Cape Beechy, "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow."—Selected.

How Much?

How much will be left when all of self
Shall be washed from the soul away?
How much will be left when nature's dross
With the gold may no longer stay?

How much will remain and stand the test
When the true from the false shall part,
When the light of God shall dearly shine
And its rays illume each heart?

What we have valued as priceless gems
And have classed with our jewels rare,
When the Lord shall come to claim His own
Will He count with His treasures there?

Thanksgiving.

For our harvests safe ingathered,
For our golden store of wheat,
For the cornlands and the vinelands,
For the flowers upspringing sweet,
For our coasts from want protected,
For each inlet, river, bay,
By Thy bounty full and flowing,
Take our praise this joyful day.

For the dangers to the nation,
Warded hence by sovereign love;
For the country, strong and hopeful,
Songs arise to God above.
Never people called and chosen
Had such loving kindness shown
As this people God defended,
Therefore, praises to the throne.

For our dear ones lifted higher
Through the darkness to the light,
Ours to love and ours to cherish
In dear memory beyond sight;
For our kindred and acquaintance
In Thy heaven who safely stay,
We uplift our psalms of triumph,
Lord, on this thanksgiving day.

—Christian Intelligencer.

The Satisfactory Store.

Alert, Active, Attentive People of Huntingdon and Vicinity, Pause for One Moment and Learn Something to Your Advantage. × × × × × × ×

Your dollars, even though more plentiful to-day than they were one year ago, are none the less precious and your desire ought to be that they do just as good service for you as they did then. Don't cultivate the habit of rushing pell-mell, helter-skelter into making purchases that you may have reason to regret. Calmly consider the situation, give the matter intelligent thought, then visit

The Golden Eagle Clothing Hall

where substantial values abide and where every purchase you make **must be right** or it will be **made right** and if you are dissatisfied with your purchase you can have your money back for the asking, and don't forget to get Silverware Stamps. This is the only clothing store that gives them away. You are entitled to one with every ten cent purchase.

HUGO MAYER,

MANAGER.

Corner 4th & Penn Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. S.—We are the sole agents for the Union-Made brand Overalls and Jackets and we would like for every union man in this section to examine them.

A. B. GILLAM DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

IS LOOKING AHEAD TO CHRISTMAS . . .

Watch for his low prices on Christmas goods. You can easily imagine a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

I am getting a nice line of Christmas goods. Come and see them. I know you will not go home empty-handed. In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,
MAPLETON, PA.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED

CHARCOAL TIN

For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank,)
Huntingdon, Pa.

When Hungry, Go To

FISHER'S Penn Street RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—

Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beas, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

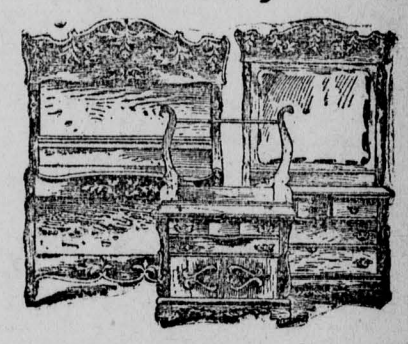
Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity.

—Also—

Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ *COME AND SEE US.*

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,
Saltillo, Penn'a.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.